

Bognor Regis Urban District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1938

BY

H. Michael Ayres

M.B.C.S. (1904), L.D.S.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),
D.P.H. (Camb.)

including

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. CULLEN,
Cott. Exam. San. Inst.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR & METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.

June, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your consideration, my ninth annual report upon the health of the Urban District of Bognor Regis, for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

It contains all the information called for by the Ministry of Health circular No. 1728, and I would especially draw your attention to the following :

(1) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The rate is 53.8 per thousand as compared with last year's 44.4, but it compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales (53 per thousand) which is the lowest yet recorded.

(2) GENERAL DEATH RATE.

The general death rate is 11.4 per thousand population as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales as a whole.

(3) BIRTH RATE.

There is an increase in the birth rate (13.1), but this is still below the birth rate for England and Wales (15.1).

(4) VITAL STATISTICS.

In other directions, the vital statistics, which are set out collectively in Table 1, do not show any appreciable change from the previous year's excellent records. (See page 4).

(5) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the population of Bognor Regis is 19,890, showing an increase of 330. It should be noted that there is no natural increase, that is, the difference between the number of births and deaths, as the births were 260 and the deaths 272. Therefore, the Registrar-General's estimated increase of 330 must be due to new families taking up residence in the district.

(6) METEOROLOGY.

Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological Observer has again prepared a most valuable report which is appended.

(7) ISOLATION HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements to the Staff Home and the provision of the Cubicle Block have, during the year, shown how necessary and invaluable they were to the effective administration of the Isolation Hospital. A number of cases have been received from the rural area, and there is a close co-operation between the two authorities.

(8) COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

Considerable progress has been made with the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, and it is hoped that it will be completed during 1939.

The sewerage scheme for the Middleton parish, to the east of Bognor Regis, is in progress and should be completed at an early date. The Rural Authority is also considering schemes for the other urbanised areas around Bognor Regis.

(9) COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE.

This scheme, prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, has had full consideration and the Council decided to proceed with the work in the Pagham and Aldwick district where it is absolutely essential that surface water drainage should be provided as soon as possible.

(10) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria has proceeded steadily and it will be noted from the detailed report that a further number of children were treated during the year.

It may be recorded that not a single clinical case of diphtheria has occurred amongst children who were previously immunised.

(11) FIRST AID STATION.

During the year, the station again proved a valuable asset to the town, and we are indebted to Miss Hay and members of the Sussex 88/V.A.D. for the excellent work carried out during the season.

(12) VOLUNTARY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Osborn and his colleagues of the Voluntary Ambulance Service for the splendid work carried out during the year. A detailed report will be found on page 37.

The Council have now appointed a paid driver to assist in this important work, and a number of volunteers are under training to assist him in his duties.

It is my privilege once again to record my thanks to the members of the Council for their continued interest and support ; to Dr. H. C. L. Morris, who has kindly deputed for me during my vacation ; to the other doctors of the town ; to the Matron and Staff of the Isolation Hospital ; to the Clerk and other Officers of the Council, and the staff of the Public Health Department.

I also wish to thank the general public for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. MICHAEL AYRES.

Medical Officer of Health.

Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1938—39.

T. W. Marshall, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
A. T. Blackwell, Esq. P. M. M. Pentland, Esq.
J. Caiger, Esq., (resigned— A. R. P. Piercy, Esq.
succeeded by E. T. Bryant, Esq.) H. W. Seymour, Esq.
Capt. W. J. Corbishley Capt. H. W. E. Thomas.
G. A. Culverwell, Esq. R. Thompson, Esq.
J. Eastland, Esq. R. V. A. Valentine, Esq.
H. J. A. Heygate, Esq. L. E. Walwin, Esq.
A. J. Moore, Esq.

Public Health Committee.

Captain H. W. E. Thomas (Chairman).
Capt. W. J. Corbishley. P. M. M. Pentland, Esq.
H. J. A. Heygate, Esq.

Public Health Officers of the Urban District.

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a part-time Veterinary Surgeon, a whole-time Senior Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and four full-time clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated.*

Officers

*H. MICHAEL AYRES,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.)
Medical Officer of Health.

R. WATTS,
Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
Veterinary Surgeon.

*F. A. C. CULLEN,
(Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Board of Education Certificate in Advanced Building Construction).
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

*B. J. DREW,
(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods and also in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.)
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

S. A. MOUNTFORD,
Matron of the Isolation Hospital.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk :

F. W. FISHLEIGH.

Assistant Clerks :

K. DAVIES

G. F. BROOKER

Miss B. M. BROMLEY

Other Appointments and Duties

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council.

(Part time).

Inspector under Petroleum Act,
Inspector under Rats and Mice Destruction Act.
Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS :

C. J. HARWOOD LITTLE,
M.B., Ch.B., O.B.E. (County Pathologist).

S. A. WOODHEAD,
D.Sc., F.I.C. (County Analyst).

J. F. BEALE,
M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., etc.

E. SUCKLING,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., etc.

} for water analyses.

For Isolation Hospital Staff see special notes on page 34.

**TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL**

Year.	Esti- mated Popul- ation. Registrar General	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		POPULATION Natural Increase.	Infantile Mortality.		Cancer Deaths.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.		No.	Rate	No.	Rate.
1900	4,856	81	16.6	73	15.0	8	x	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	66	10.5	42	x	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	80	12.4	65	x	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	76	11.4	42	x	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	82	11.9	55	x	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	71	10.0	47	x	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	66	9.0	65	x	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	75	10.0	58	x	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	69	8.9	52	x	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	103	13.0	29	x	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	82	10.1	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	105	12.8	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	110	13.0	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	112	13.0	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	122	13.8	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	104	13.5	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	92	12.0	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	105	13.0	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	121	14.5	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	107	11.5	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	111	12.7	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	112	9.7	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	110	9.5	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	101	8.6	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	114	9.3	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	117	9.1	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	130	9.2	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	130	8.8	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	137	9.9	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	163	11.3	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	146	9.3	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	149	*9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	152	*9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	202	*10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	215	*9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	224	*10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	267	*11.7	0	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	282	*11.9	0	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	272	*11.4	0	14	53.8	27	1.36

† Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

* The crude death-rates for these years are respectively 11.8, 11.6, 12.3, 11.9, 12.1, 14.1, 14.4, and 13.7.
(See page 13).

x Information not available.

1.
STATISTICS, 1910—1938.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Disease.		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate.	Diphtheria Attack Rate.	No. of inhabited houses.	New houses erected.	Houses erected with State assistance.		Rateable Value.	Sum represented by penny rate.
No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.					By Council	By other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
8	0.72	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—†	—	£299,515	£1147

* Non-assisted.

† To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, making a grand total of 434. (See page 54.)

‡ The rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate on the 1st April, 1939, were £303,111 and £1,185 respectively.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital Statistics
of the County of West Sussex, 1938.

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.	Bognor Regis
Population (estimated by Registrar-General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates)	144,700	120,200	264,900	19,890 ^a
Number of Births	1,885	1,775	3,660	260
Birth Rate	13.00 (13.32)	14.77 (14.66)	13.81 (13.93)	13.1 (12.7)
Number of Deaths	1933	1370	3303	272
Death Rate	13.36 (13.88)	11.40 (11.87)	12.47 (12.98)	11.4 (11.9)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year....	65	91	156	14 (11)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	34 (46)	51 (45)	43 (46)	53.8 (44.4)
Number of Maternal Deaths	5	5	10	2 (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	2.7 (0.5)	2.8 (3.5)	2.7 (1.9)	7.7 (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	59	54	113	11 (10)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.41 (0.50)	0.45 (0.34)	0.43 (0.43)	0.55 (0.51)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	318	239	557	27 (40)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.20 (2.23)	1.99 (1.76)	2.10 (2.02)	1.36 (2.04)
Zymotic Death Rate ...	0.09 (0.07)	0.10 (0.08)	0.09 (0.08)	0.05 (0.05)
Natural Increase—Excess of Births over Deaths	*	405	357	*

* Deaths exceed births.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth Rate	15.1	(14.9)
Death Rate	11.6	(12.4)
Infant Mortality Rate	53	(58)

(The figures in brackets represents the rates for the year 1937)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1.—General Statistics.

Area in acres	2,695
Population (Census, 1921)	11,490
Population (Census, 1931)	13,510
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1938)	19,890
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1938)	7,049
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	3,239
Rateable value	£299,515
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,147

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations.

The district is a residential one and essentially a seaside health resort. There are no large factories, and there are no occupations which have a definite prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Births—

	Ttl.	Males.	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—				
Legitimate	246	130	116	
Illegitimate	14	5	9	13.1
	260	135	125	
Still Births—				Rate per 1000 total (life and still births)
Legitimate	11	5	6	47.6
Illegitimate	2	2	0	
	13	7	6	

Deaths—

	272	140	132	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated Re- sident Population 13.7 (See page 13).
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions	52			
(Percentage of total deaths, 19.1)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis	1			
From other causes	1			
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	14			
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births	53.8			
There were 246 legitimate children born and 13 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1000 is	52.8			
There were 14 illegitimate children born and 1 death, therefore the death rate per 1000 is	71.4			
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	27			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—			
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1			
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years of age)	—			

BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1938 and for each year since 1910, the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males and females.

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.	No. of males born per 100 females.
1910	130	58	72	16.0	80.5
1911	153	82	71	18.6	115.5
1912	133	68	65	15.8	104.6
1913	151	77	74	17.5	104.05
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.06
1917	115	64	51	12.5	125.4
1918	123	54	69	13.2	78.2
1919	122	69	53	13.9	130.1
1920	172	96	76	19.7	126.3
1921	131	69	62	11.4	111.2
1922	118	65	53	10.2	122.6
1923	109	74	35	9.3	211.4
1924	127	66	61	10.4	108.2
1925	174	90	84	13.6	107.1
1926	169	86	83	12.0	103.6
1927	169	85	84	11.4	101.1
1928	179	98	81	11.1	120.09
1929	164	87	77	11.4	113.0
1930	162	84	78	10.3	107.6
1931	168	82	86	13.3	95.3
1932	169	72	97	12.9	74.2
1933	202	110	92	12.3	119.5
1934	225	106	119	12.5	89.07
1935	226	114	112	12.3	101.8
1936	235	121	114	12.4	106.1
1937	248	125	123	12.7	101.5
1938	260	135	125	13.1	108.0

The birth rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 15.1 live births per 1000.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central	17 (11)	22 (13)	39 (24)
East	42 (27)	30 (37)	72 (64)
Felpham	13 (18)	14 (12)	27 (30)
North	46 (54)	46 (44)	92 (98)
West	17 (15)	13 (17)	30 (32)
Total	135 (125)	125 (123)	260 (248)

The figures for the previous year are indicated in brackets.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

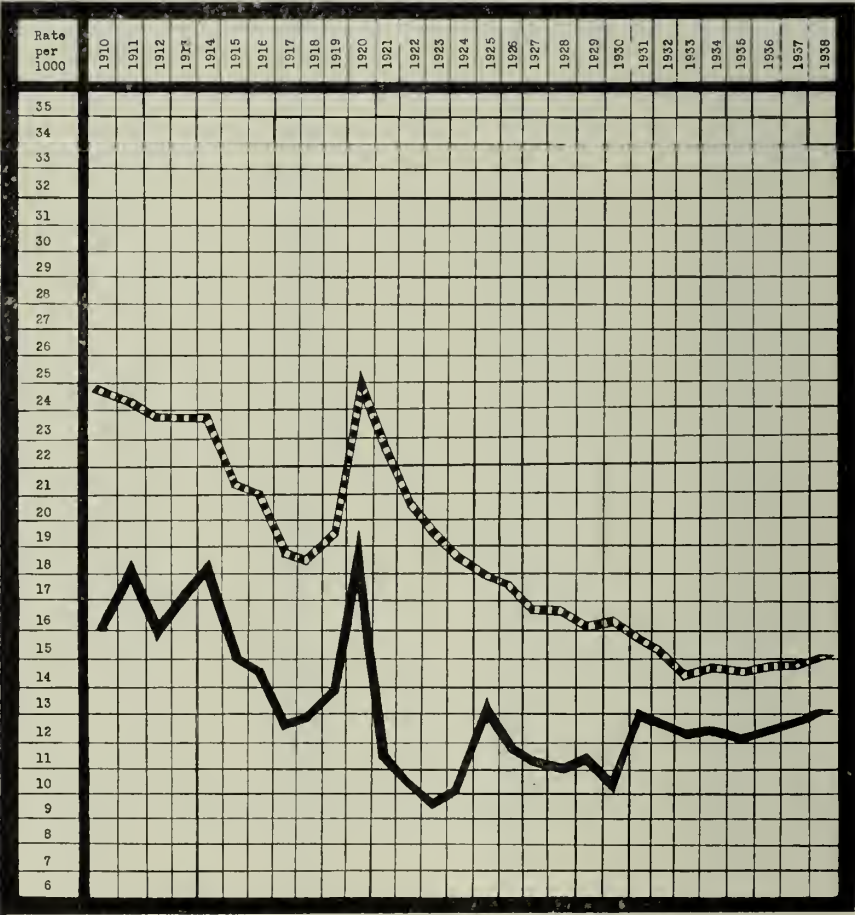
The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, from 1910—1938.

	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1910	130	82	48
1911	153	105	48
1912	133	110	23
1913	151	112	39
1914	165	122	43
1915	132	104	28
1916	121	92	29
1917	115	105	10
1918	123	121	2
1919	122	107	15
1920	172	111	61
1921	131	112	19
1922	118	110	8
1923	109	101	8
1924	127	114	13
1925	174	117	57
1926	169	130	39
1927	169	130	39
1928	179	137	42
1929	164	163	1
1930	162	146	16
1931	168	149	19
1932	169	152	17
1933	202	202	0*
1934	225	215	10
1935	226	224	2
1936	235	267	0*
1937	248	282	0*
1938	260	272	0*
			636

* Deaths exceed births.

It will be noted from Table IV (page 12), which analyses the causes of death, that a very large percentage is attributable to elderly people and it will be appreciated that, in a seaside health resort, there is a disproportionately large number of residents of advanced years.

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTHRATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933

TABLE III. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and previous ten years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncorrected Numbers.	Nett.	Registered in the District.		Of non-residents Rgd. in the District.	Of Residents not Rgd. in the District.	Under 1 year of age		All ages.			
				Num-ber.	Rate.			*Num-ber.	Rate.	*Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	*Num-ber.	Rate. (See page 13.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1928	15200	173	179	11.1	126	8.3	15	26	9	50.3	137	9.0	
1929	14360	160	164	11.4	145	10.1	19	37	4	24.4	163	11.3	
1930	15750	161	162	10.3	125	7.9	10	31.	11	68.0	146	9.3	
1931	12600	155	168	13.3	144	11.4	20	25	5	30.0	149	11.8	
1932	13080	180	169	12.9	150	11.5	27	29	5	30.0	152	11.6	
1933	17530	169	202	12.3	195	11.8	22	29	13	64.3	202	12.3	
1934	17990	171	225	12.5	197	10.9	25	43	14	62.2	215	11.9	
1935	18440	198	226	12.3	208	11.3	26	42	9	39.8	224	12.1	
1936	18930	224	235	12.4	243	12.8	24	48	10	42.6	267	14.1	
1937	19560	242	248	12.7	273	13.9	23	32	11	44.4	282	14.4	
1938	19890	249	260	13.1	254	12.8	31	49	14	53.8	272	13.7	

‡ Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating Rates for 1933.

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar. Nett births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

* In column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In column 12 are entered the number in column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in column 8, and by addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in the district other than that in which they ordinarily resided.

The adjusted death-rates for 1931 to 1938 are 9.7, 9.6, 10.2, 9.8, 10.0, 11.7, 11.9 and 11.4 respectively. See page 13.

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered during the year 1938, classified by age and cause.
(See notes on next page).

		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALE	FEMALE
Causes of Death.		All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and upwards		
Column.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	6	5
10.	Other tubercular diseases	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
11.	Syphilis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	14	12	15
14.	Diabetes	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	4	19
16.	Heart disease	92	—	—	—	1	—	4	23	64	49	43
17.	Aneurysm	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	7
19.	Bronchitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	15	4	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	9	6
21.	Other respiratory diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	6	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
30.	Other puerperal causes	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malformations, etc.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
32.	Senility	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5
33.	Suicide	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—
34.	Other violence	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	6
35.	Other defined diseases	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	12	16	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or un- known	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		272	14	—	—	2	3	22	72	159	140	132

DEATHS.

Age and sex constitution of the population has a definite effect upon the death rate. The particular age and sex constitution of the population of Bognor Regis favours a high crude death rate, i.e. the number of deaths per 1000 of the population, chiefly because of the disproportionately large number of people of advanced years residing in the district. Bognor Regis in common with the other South Coast towns, is a favourite residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired. This is a circumstance which has always been borne in mind when considering the general death rate in the past.

Since 1934, the Registrar-General has supplied an "Areal Comparability Factor" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should have been similarly modified with the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis is 0.83, and the crude death rate is multiplied by this figure to obtain the adjusted death rate.

It is not intended to explain here the method adopted by the Registrar-General in calculating the "Areal Comparability Factor," but it may be stated that the Factor is based on the 1931 census population, and may, therefore, be applied to the death rates for the past eight years. The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1931-1937 inclusive are given below :—

	Crude Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.
1931	11.8	9.7
1932	11.6	9.6
1933	12.3	10.2
1934	11.9	9.8
1935	12.1	10.0
1936	14.1	11.7
1937	14.4	11.9

Other factors influencing crude death rates are the birth and death rates of a district for previous years. Thus, if a district has had a low death rate for a number of years, the proportion of elderly people in the population will be raised and this will favour a high death rate in subsequent years. A low birth rate for a number of years will have the same effect, for a similar reason.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 272, THE DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 13.7, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE 11.4. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 11.6.

It will be noted in Table IV, where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 58 per cent of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shown below :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate for England and Wales.
First Quarter	89 (89)	17.9 (18.2)	13.6 (16.2)
Second Quarter	61 (56)	12.3 (11.5)	11.7 (11.6)
Third Quarter	59 (54)	11.9 (11.0)	9.9 (9.7)
Fourth Quarter	63 (83)	12.7 (17.0)	11.5 (12.3)
	272 (282)	13.7 (14.4)	11.6 (12.4)

The previous year's figures are indicated in brackets.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

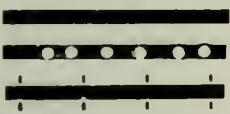
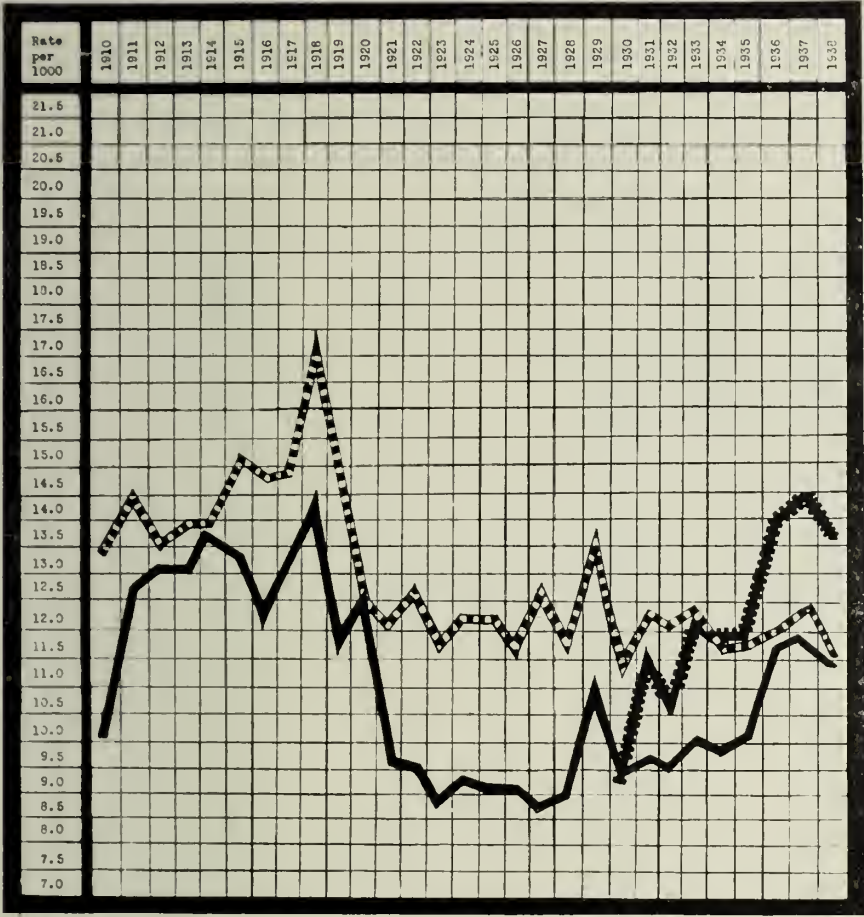
The figures for the previous year are indicated in brackets.

Ward	Females	Males	Total
Central	31 (23)	24 (28)	55 (51)
East	41 (49)	40 (31)	81 (80)
Felpham	16 (20)	20 (13)	36 (33)
North	23 (26)	26 (34)	49 (60)
West	21 (39)	30 (19)	51 (58)
Total	132 (157)	140 (125)	272 (282)

The principal causes of death from 1930 to 1938 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	11	8	7	16	11	12	12	10	11
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	4	1	1	—	1	2	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	11	6	10	7	6	9	5	15
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	4	10	4	5	4	4	6	7	7
Diseases of heart & blood vessels	40	53	42	61	70	71	95	111	106
Cerebral Haemorrhage	7	6	11	13	16	13	14	24	23
Cancer.....	21	26	31	35	32	37	57	40	27

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910.



Bognor Regis Death Rate.

England and Wales Death Rate.

Crude Death Rate for Bognor Regis for years 1931-1938.

The district was extended on 1st April, 1933.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 52 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1938 in the institutions and hospitals named, but merely refer to deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution.	Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	18 (20)	6.6 (7.1)
East Preston Institution	8 (17)	2.9 (6.0)
Graylingwell Hospital	9 (6)	3.3 (2.1)
Isolation Hospital, Bognor Regis	1 (1)	.4 (.35)
Aldingbourne Sanatorium	1 (—)	.4 (—)
Royal West Sussex Hospital	12 (12)	4.4 (4.3)
Swandean Hospital, Worthing	1 (1)	.4 (.35)
Petworth Cottage Hospital	— (1)	— (.35)
Others	2 (—)	.7 (—)
TOTALS	52 (58)	19.1 (20.55)

The figures for 1937 are shown in brackets.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 14 or 53 per 1000 births.

Year.	No. of Infant deaths.	Proportion per 1000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1910	7	53	8.5	106
1911	15	98	14.3	130
1912	16	120	14.5	95
1913	14	92	12.5	109
1914	13	78	10.7	105
1915	9	68	8.6	110
1916	3	24	3.3	91
1917	5	43	4.8	97
1918	8	65	6.6	97
1919	6	49	5.6	89
1920	7	40	6.3	80
1921	9	68	8.0	83
1922	7	59	6.4	77
1923	7	64	6.9	69
1924	7	55	6.1	75
1925	6	34	5.1	75
1926	7	41	5.4	70
1927	10	59	7.7	69
1928	9	50	6.6	65
1929	4	24	2.4	70
1930	11	68	7.5	60
1931	5	30	3.4	66
1932	5	30	3.3	65
1933	13	64	6.4	64
1934	14	62	6.5	59
1935	9	39	4.0	57
1936	10	43	3.7	59
1937	11	44	3.9	58
1938	14	53	5.1	53

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under 1 year are analysed, that there is little definite control. With a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths will considerably increase the infantile mortality rate, as shown in the above table.

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last nine years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths.	Deaths of Infants under one year of age.								
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
Tubercular diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	3	3	1	4	3	5	3	6	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	1
All other causes	5	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	1
Total—All Causes	11	5	5	13	14	9	10	11	14

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
East	1 (—)	— (2)	1 (2)
Felpham	— (2)	— (—)	— (2)
North	4 (5)	5 (2)	9 (7)
West	2 (—)	2 (—)	4 (—)
Total	7 (7)	7 (4)	14 (11)

The figures for the previous year are indicated in brackets.

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality, 1938.

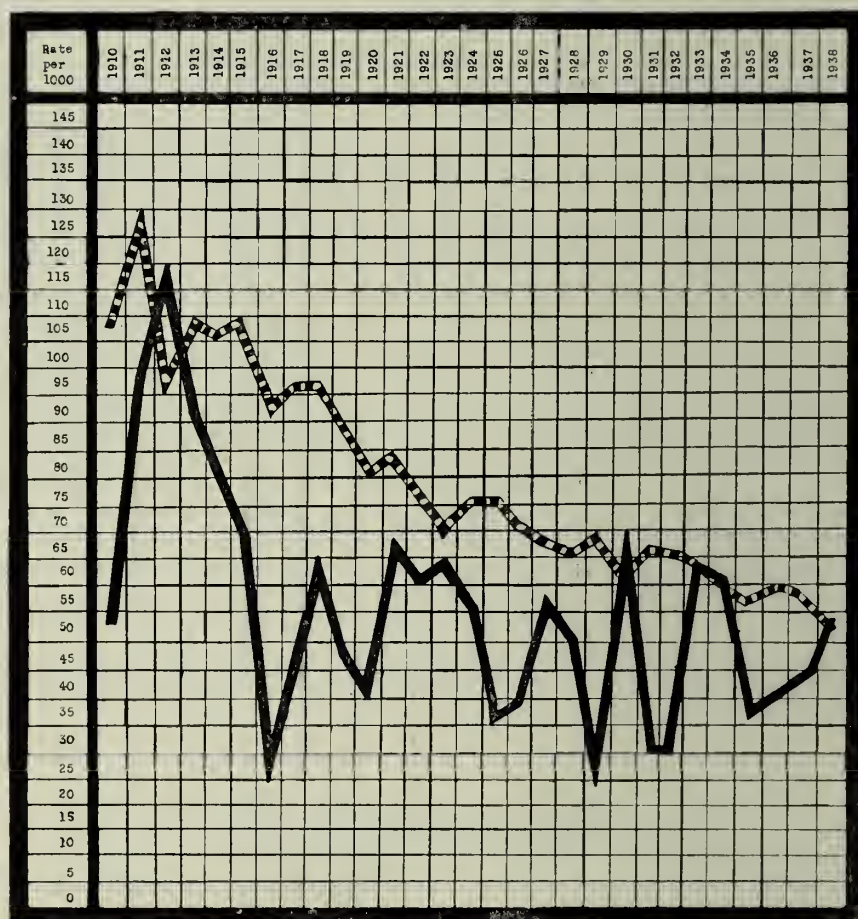
Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under one month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tubercular peritonitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	4
Diarrhoea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	2	2	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All causes.....	3	3	1	2	9	3	—	—	2	14

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 246) (Illegitimate 14) : 260.

Nett deaths under 1 year of age (Legitimate infants 13) (Illegitimate 1) : 14.

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN
BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

The following table shows the five-yearly averages of birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates from 1910 to 1929, and the actual birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1931 to 1938.

Years.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of the population.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 births
Average 1910—1914	146	17.3	106	12.3	88
Average 1915—1919	122	13.8	105	12.9	49
Average 1920—1924	131	12.2	109	9.9	57
Average 1925—1929	171	11.9	135	9.4	41
1931.....	168	13.3	149	11.8	30
1932.....	169	12.9	152	11.6	30
1933.....	202	12.3	202	12.3	64
1934.....	225	12.5	215	11.9	62
1935.....	226	12.3	224	12.1	39
1936.....	235	12.4	267	11.7	43
1937.....	248	12.7	282	11.9	44
1938.....	260	13.1	272	11.4	53

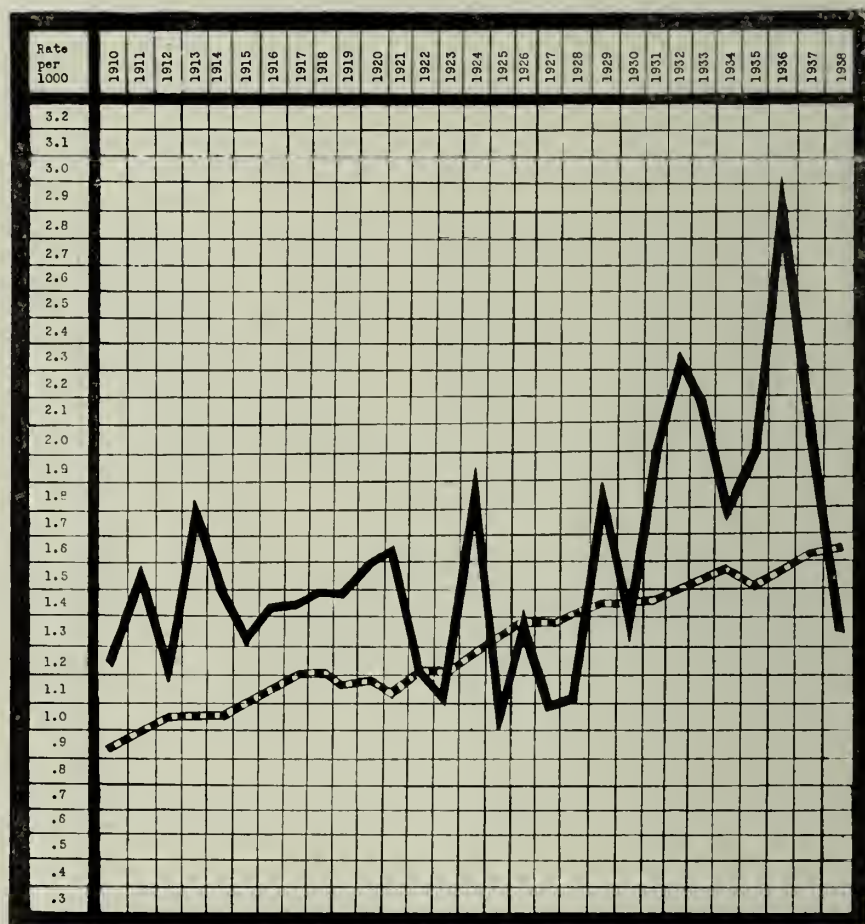
CANCER.

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant disease, epithelioma and sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in 1938 was 27. The mortality from this cause is as follows :—

Years.	Deaths.		Total.	Death Rate per 1000 population.
	Males.	Females.		
Average 1910—1914	Unrecorded		12	1.46
Average 1915—1919	Unrecorded		12	1.43
Average 1920—1924	Unrecorded		16	1.50
Average 1925—1929	8	10	18	1.30
1930	6	15	21	1.33
1931	12	14	26	2.06
1932	13	18	31	2.37
1933	14	21	35	2.13
1934	11	21	32	1.77
1935	12	25	37	2.00
1936	17	40	57	3.01
1937	17	23	40	2.04
1938	12	15	27	1.36

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER
IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1938 :—

Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Genital Organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	3	6	4	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	4	3	12	15

Age.

The following were the ages of all persons dying from cancer :—

MALES—37, 42, 46, 51, 54, 55, 60, 62, 67, 69, 77 and 82.

FEMALES.—49, 51, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, two at 70, 71, 73, 77, 78, 79 and 87.

67 per cent. of the cases are over 60 years of age.

POOR LAW RELIEF STATISTICS.

The information detailed below is kindly supplied by the local Registrar, Mr. G. Stewart Pople.

In receipt of old age Pension.		Relieved owing to sickness and old age.			Relieved in consequence of unemployment			Relieved for other reasons.		Widows, Dependent Children & Orphans receiving Pensions.			Admitted to Poor Law Institutions, etc.			Women Mentally Feeble, etc.	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Dependent Children	Men	Women	Dependent Children	Wives	Children	Widows	Dependent Children	Orphans	Men	Women	Children	Women	Total
24	38	80	141	130	38	22	83	4	16	12	15	—	20	13	5	3	644

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) Total amount expended in out-relief during the year approximately.. .. . | £1,550 |
|--|--------|

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------|-----------|
| (2) Total number of persons receiving relief during the year— | | | |
| | Ordinary | .... | 357 |
| | Able-bodied cases | .... | 143 |
| | | | <hr/> 500 |

Summary.

Year.	Number of Persons.	Amount.
1926	126	£797 19 0
1927	215	£976 17 5
1928	218	£997 5 8
1929	149	£903 0 4
1930	189	£799 6 3
1931	233	£845 0 0
1932	239	£987 1 8
1933	223	£848 12 6
1934	250	£1,034 10 0
1935	376	£1,150 0 0
1936	405	£1,353 0 0
1937	449	£1,498 0 0
1938	500	£1,550 0 0

VACCINATION.

Vaccination Return, Year ending December 31st, 1938.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

	No. of Registered Births.	Public Vaccinations.	Private Vaccinations	Insusceptibility.	Statutory Declaration.	Postponements.	Removals	Deaths not Vaccinated.	Cases not Accounted for.	TOTALS
1938	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	26	2	2	—	11	1	1	1	—	18
February	28	4	2	—	19	—	4	—	—	29
March	15	2	5	—	10	—	3	2	—	22
April	22	3	1	—	14	1	2	1	—	22
May	23	4	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	20
June	17	2	2	1	13	1	2	1	—	22
July	24	1	1	—	11	—	—	1	—	14
August	15	1	1	—	10	—	1	1	—	14
September	26	4	11	—	12	—	5	1	—	33
October	24	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	14
November	18	1	3	—	12	—	1	—	3	20
December	17	4	5	—	10	—	—	—	8	27
TOTALS	255	30	37	1	146	3	19	8	11	255

This total is 9 more than last year (246). The removals are 19, compared with 18 last year, and the Statutory Declarations are 146, compared with 129.

SUMMARY OF VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT SINCE 1930.

Year.	Population.	Births.	No. of Vaccinations.	Percentage Vaccinated.
1930	15,750	162	46	28.4
1931	12,600	168	36	21.4
1932	13,080	169	44	26.0
1933	17,530	202	47	23.2
1934	17,990	225	51	22.6
1935	18,440	226	47	20.8
1936	18,930	235	60	25.5
1937	19,560	248	86	34.7
1838	19,890	260	67	25.8

TABLE VI.
Ages of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1938.

DISEASE.	Cases notified.													Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths of notified cases.												
	Under 1	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over	TOTAL		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over	TOTAL.
Small Pox	—	2	2	3	3	19	5	4	—	1	2	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever.	Relapsing Fever.
Diphtheria (including	Plague.
Membranous Croup).	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Typhoid, Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Cholera.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Erysipelas.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Malaria.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Dysentery.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Small Pox.	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Typhus.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Diseases which are not notifiable are Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough, and Influenza.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified during the year was 12, which was eleven less than last year. The attack rate was 0.7 per thousand of the population.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Bognor Regis is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1910	8,100	7	2	28.6
1911	8,191	28	3	10.7
1912	8,387	10	1	10.0
1913	8,583	1	—	—
1914	8,779	2	—	—
1915	8,779	26	3	11.5
1916	8,348	2	—	—
1917	8,995	13	4	30.8
1918	9,299	22	2	9.1
1919	9,738	96	6	6.2
1920	9,722	75	6	8.0
1921	11,490	21	—	—
1922	11,580	3	—	—
1923	11,670	9	1	11.1
1924	12,180	6	—	—
1925	12,800	6	—	—
1926	14,022	4	—	—
1927	14,800	30	2	6.6
1928	15,200	35	2	5.7
1929	14,360	10	—	—
1930	15,750	15	1	6.6
1931	12,600	36	2	5.6
1932	13,080	12	2	16.6
1933	17,530	21	1	4.8
1934	17,990	23	2	8.7
1935	18,440	36	—	—
1936	18,930	39	—	—
1937	19,560	23	1	4.3
1938	19,890	12	—	—

Seven cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital from the urban district.

The following is an analysis of the 7 cases :—

Local cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Contacts with previous local cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Visitors	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Visitor contacts with previous cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
					7

In addition, 7 "carriers" were admitted for treatment and 1 case of suspected diphtheria for observation.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year, 41 cases were notified as compared with 32 last year.

The attack rate was 2.1 per thousand of the population.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1910 is shown below :—

Year.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality. per cent.
1910	8,100	35	—	—
1911	8,191	8	—	—
1912	8,387	8	—	—
1913	8,583	11	—	—
1914	8,779	5	—	—
1915	8,779	14	—	—
1916	8,348	5	—	—
1917	8,995	0	—	—
1918	9,299	5	—	—
1919	9,738	20	—	—
1920	9,722	12	—	—
1921	11,490	112	1	.9
1922	11,580	24	—	—
1923	11,670	19	—	—
1924	12,180	20	—	—
1925	12,800	22	—	—
1926	14,022	15	—	—
1927	14,800	17	—	—
1928	15,200	11	—	—
1929	14,360	19	—	—
1930	15,750	24	—	—
1931	12,600	25	—	—
1932	13,080	43	—	—
1933	17,530	24	—	—
1934	17,990	120	—	—
1935	18,440	118	—	—
1936	18,930	41	1	2.4
1937	19,560	32	—	—
1938	19,890	41	—	—

43 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the 43 cases admitted :—

Local cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	27*
Local contacts with previous cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Visitors	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Visitor contacts with previous cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cases from Chichester R.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
					43

* Three of these cases were suffering also from Chicken Pox and 1 from Scabies.

TABLE VII.
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Ward.					
	Central.	East.	Felpham.	North.	West.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	2 (6)	12 (11)	1 (4)	21 (4)	5 (7)	41 (32)
Diphtheria	— (2)	10 (2)	— (1)	1 (1)	1 (17)	12 (23)
Erysipelas	2 (—)	1 (—)	— (2)	— (1)	— (2)	3 (5)
Pneumonia	2 (—)	2 (5)	— (—)	2 (4)	— (—)	6 (9)
Puerperal Pyrexia	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
Puerperal Fever	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
Enteric Fever	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
TOTALS	7 (8)	25 (18)	2 (7)	24 (11)	6 (26)	64 (70)

The previous year's figures are indicated in brackets.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

T.B. meningitis.—One case was notified during the year.

Dysentery.—Six cases were notified during the year.

CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

When an infectious disease is notified, a thorough investigation is carried out immediately. In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from School for the regulation periods, as specified by the Board of Education, and the head teachers notified. There is now a complete co-operation between the Sunday School correspondents and the Public Health Department, and when children are excluded from the day school, they are also excluded from the Sunday School.

BOGNOR REGIS U.D.C. ACT, 1936 (Section 88).

Under this section, every registered medical practitioner attending on a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from food poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case. Thirty-seven cases were notified during the year. Thirty-one of these cases occurred at a boarding school. Full investigations were carried out, with the assistance of the County Pathologist, but no definite conclusion was arrived at, and all the cases recovered rapidly.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Deaths since 1915 are as follows. Where years have been grouped together, the death rate for that particular group is an average for the five years.

	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.
1915—1919	9	.21
1920—1924	1	.018
1925—1929	—	—
1930	—	—
1931	—	—
1932	1	.07
1933	—	—
1934	—	—
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	—	—

The principal source of information of the prevalence of measles is the notifications obtained from Head Teachers of cases occurring among elementary school children. The number notified in this way during 1938 was 1.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The mortality record is as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
The total number of deaths from whooping cough from 1910 to 1930 was 9.		
1931	1	.08
1932	1	.08
1933	—	—
1934	2	.11
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	1	.05

The number of cases notified from the elementary schools was 13.

TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-three new cases (compared with 37 in 1937) were added to the register during 1938 :—

Pulmonary	Males	16.	Non-pulmonary—	Males	1
	Females	10		Females	6

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1938.

Ward.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Central	15 (13)	13 (13)	28 (26)	7 (7)	9 (9)	16 (16)	44 (42)
East	12 (12)	10 (10)	22 (22)	7 (7)	3 (2)	10 (9)	32 (31)
Felpham	14 (13)	9 (9)	23 (22)	3 (3)	4 (2)	7 (5)	30 (27)
North	9 (6)	12 (8)	21 (14)	9 (10)	9 (9)	18 (19)	39 (33)
West	18 (15)	12 (15)	30 (30)	4 (4)	7 (6)	11 (10)	41 (40)
Total	68 (59)	56 (55)	124 (114)	30 (31)	32 (28)	62 (59)	186 (173)

Last year's figures are shown in brackets.

The ages of the new cases in 1938 and of the fatal cases for the same year are shown below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
25—35 ..	3	3	—	1	2	2	—	—
35—45 ..	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55 ..	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65 ..	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
65 upwards	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	16	10	1	6	6	5	1	1
	26		7		11		2	
	33				13			

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 4 had not been notified during life.

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales since 1915 :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of the population.	
		Bognor Regis.	England & Wales.
Average 1915—1919	9	- 1.05	1.41
Average 1920—1924	11	1.01	1.08
Average 1925—1929	9	0.67	0.95
Average 1930—1934	11	0.78	0.84
1935	13	0.70	0.718
1936	14	0.74	0.692
1937	13	0.66	0.695
1938	13	0.65	0.635

In the following tables, the mortality since 1915 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

Deaths from Tuberculosis at all ages. (Pulmonary and non-pulmonary).

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1915—1919	37	11	48
1920—1924	52	5	57
1925—1929	44	5	49
1930—1934	53	6	59
1935	12	1	13
1936	12	2	14
1937	10	3	13
1938	11	2	13

Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1915.
(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary).

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1915—1919	0	7	7
1920—1924	0	3	3
1925—1929	0	3	3
1930—1934	0	2	2
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	1	1
1937	0	0	0
1938	0	1	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1938.

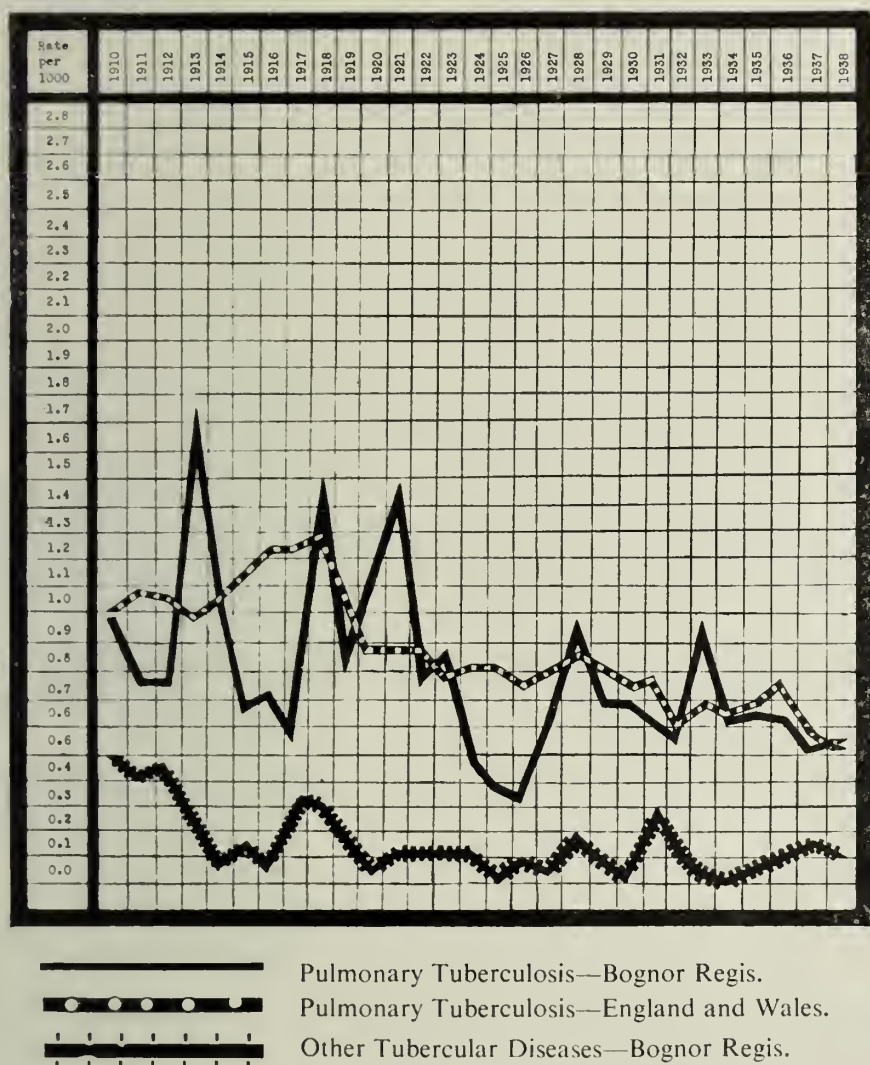
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

This clause related to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council new power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food.

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1910.



The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The present Staff is as follows :—

Medical Superintendent : Dr. H. M. Ayres.

Matron : Miss S. A. Mountford.

Sisters : Miss F. E. Martin and Miss L. M. Watkins.

Nurses : Misses R. Sullivan and F. Kelly (There is one vacancy for a nurse).

Probationers : Misses C. Allen and W. Robinson.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated within the district in Hawthorn Road in four and a half acres of ground. It consists of :—

(a) **Staff Home** with administration offices.

(b) **Two ward blocks**, each containing male and female wards, bathroom, offices, and duty-room. One block provides recognised accommodation for eight diphtheria patients, and the other for eight scarlet fever patients.

(c) **Cubicle Block**, which consists of twelve entirely separate single-bed wards, to be used for cases of doubtful infection as observation cases, and for those diseases of which normally only small numbers of cases are admitted. Unlike the other ward blocks, the cubicle block may be used for the reception of patients suffering from different diseases.

(d) **A separate block**, comprising a Mortuary, Disinfecting Chamber, Laundry, Cycle Shed, Gardener's Office and Potting Shed and Garage.

(e) **A Porter's Lodge**, with visitors', enquiry and waiting room.

The Cubicle Block is being made full use of, and has proved a boon, especially as it will be noted on a previous page that there were cases of mixed infection during the year.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE AREAS.

Under an existing agreement, patients are admitted from Chichester City, and of course, this is reciprocated in times of need, but under the Local Government Act, 1929, arrangements have now been made for the admission of patients from the Rural Area around Bognor Regis.

It must be appreciated that Public Health Administration can never be considered in terms of boundary lines, and at the present time, there is an extensive urbanised area round Bognor, with an increasingly large population. Cases of infectious disease from this built-up area and the adjacent rural area are admitted to the Isolation Hospital by agreement with the Rural Authority.

ANALYSIS OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1933—1938.

From.	Number admitted.						Total 1933 to 1938	
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	No.	% of Total
Private Schools	3	1	7	—	1	—	12	2.6
Convalescent Homes	9	13	6	4	16	5	53	11.5
Hospitals	—	—	—	12	1	2	15	3.2
Council Houses	11	33	27	6	4	4	85	18.4
Hotels	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	.4
Lodging and Apartment Houses	8	31	29	3	11	13	95	20.6
Homes under Children Acts	6	1	7	15	—	—	29	6.3
Meat and Milk Shops	—	3	1	—	—	1	5	1.1
Outside Areas	—	—	—	8	—	5	13	2.8
PRIVATE HOUSES	8	34	35	26	15	35	153	33.1
TOTALS	45	117	113	74	48	65	462	

Of the total number of 65 cases of infectious disease admitted during the year, 35 were from private houses where, if there had been suitable accommodation, they might have been isolated, but the remaining 30 or 46% were from premises which were definitely unsuitable for efficient isolation.

For the years 1932 to 1937, the total number of cases from premises where it was impracticable to isolate efficiently in the home was 318, or 72.4 % out of a total of 439, and for the six years 1933 to 1938 the number was, as indicated in the table above, 309 or 66.9% out of a total of 462 cases.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

1.—TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne House, with accommodation for 70 persons.

There is a ward containing twelve beds for advanced cases at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are received at the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, and in the case of children, at Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, at Alton, Hants.

The number of patients from this area treated at sanatoria were :—

Aldingbourne House	13
Swandean Isolation Hospital	4
Royal West Sussex Hospital	2
Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital	—
	19

2.—MATERNITY.

The County Council have an arrangement with the Hospital for Women, Buckingham Road, Brighton, whereby two beds are reserved for the reception of difficult cases of labour,

In January, 1924, arrangements were made by the County Council with the Guardians of the Steyning Union for the admission of normal cases to the Southlands Hospital (Steyning Infirmary) and this arrangement continued to operate when the Institution was transferred on 1st April, 1930, to the East Sussex County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929. It is intended for cases where the home conditions under which the mother is living are unsatisfactory.

Arrangements have also been made for the admission of patients to the Worthing Hospital Maternity Home, Worthing, which was opened on 1st August, 1937.

The total number of cases admitted from this area are as follows :—

(a) Hospital for Women, Brighton.....	6
(b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	15
(c) Worthing Hospital Maternity Home	7
	—
	28
	—

3.—CHILDREN.

The County Council have an arrangement with the Alexandra Hospital for Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the reception of children under the age of 12 months requiring special in-patient treatment. No cases from this area were received during the year.

4.—SMALL-POX.

Arrangements have been made by the County Council with the Brighton Corporation for the reservation of two beds in the Brighton Small-Pox Hospital at Fulking. The arrangements also permit the County Council to erect temporary buildings in the Hospital grounds to provide as much further accommodation as may be necessary.

HOSPITALS NOT SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL BUT AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS RESIDENT IN THE DISTRICT

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.

The hospital is situated near the Chichester Road in South Bersted and has accommodation for 22 adults, and 4 children, with one bed available for observation cases. It has a well-equipped Operating Theatre and a modern X-ray apparatus. During the year 452 patients were admitted and 421 out-patients were treated, the latter making 1,846 attendances, excluding attendances for massage and X-ray. Operations numbered 312, X-ray exposures, 1,793, and massage treatments 1,683. The Hospital has been invaluable in securing prompt and adequate attention of all emergency cases, and it is being increasingly used by the inhabitants of the district for general and medical conditions, with excellent results. The Honorary Staff is formed of medical practitioners in the district.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious cases, the Local Authority possesses a modern motor ambulance for the conveyance of patients to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the Local Authority has provided a modern motor ambulance which is maintained by members of the **Voluntary Ambulance Service.**

In March, 1938, Mr. C. OSBORN, who had been Honorary Secretary of the Voluntary Ambulance Service for 20 years, tendered his resignation as he found the work of Secretary and Driver now required more time than he could afford to give to it. In order to enable a re-organisation of the Service to be made and put into operation, Mr. OSBORN most kindly consented to remain as Honorary Secretary until the end of the year.

Owing to the continued growth of the town, there has been an increased demand for the ambulance from year to year and the work of the Voluntary Ambulance Service has become more and more difficult especially in view of the fact that there was a shortage of trained voluntary helpers.

I wish to place on record my thanks for the invaluable services Mr. Osborn has rendered over a long period of years.

His intimate knowledge of the town and surrounding areas and his happy co-operation with all concerned made him an invaluable asset to the civic welfare of this town.

We are happy to know that he has not entirely severed himself from this great humanitarian service, as he is still willing to assist with the night service and has consented also to act as ambulance officer under the Air Raid Precautions Scheme.

Extracts from Mr. Osborn's report for 1938 follow.

"It is my pleasure to submit the Annual Report of the Town Ambulance Service for the year 1938. Total calls reached 410 which is an increase over any previous year.

Medical cases	298
Accident cases	95
Attending fires	17
	410

MILEAGE—31,063 (speedometer reading to December 31st, 1938.)

Patients have been conveyed to the following :—

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	145
Bognor Regis Nursing Homes	47
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester	68
East Preston Infirmary.....	17
Graylingwell Institution	3
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	17
Swandean Hospital, Worthing	3
Midhurst Institution.....	3
Worthing Hospitals	9
Maternity Hospital, Brighton	1
Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	2
Eye Hospital, Brighton	1
Hove General Hospital	4
Tunbridge Wells Hospital	1
Reading Hospital	1
Croydon Hospital	1
Basingstoke Hospital	1
Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Middlesex	2
London Hospitals	15
Local addresses.....	52
	393

To which must be added 17 calls to fires

Total number of calls

410

Most calls received in 24 hours.

January 2nd	4	April 6th.....	3	July 28th.....	3
January 11th	3	April 12th	3	August 1st	4
January 20th	3	April 30th	3	August 3rd	3
January 27th	3	May 4th	3	August 10th	3
January 31st	3	May 7th	3	August 15th	3
February 2nd.....	4	May 23rd	3	August 19th	6
February 5th	4	June 7th	4	August 24th	4
February 25th	3	June 12th	3	August 25th	3
February 28th	3	July 2nd	3	September 14th	3
March 10th	3	July 8th	3	September 22nd.....	3
March 11th	3	July 10th.....	3	October 13th	3
March 14th	4	July 11th.....	4	December 7th	3
March 15th	4	July 14th.....	3	December 19th	4
March 23rd	3	July 21st	3	December 31st	3
March 28th	3	July 23rd.....	3		

Highest mileage in 24 hours.

Date.	Miles.	Date.	Miles.
January 4th	75	July 2nd	70
January 20th	165	July 23rd.....	65
January 27th	145	August 3rd	55
February 2nd.....	83	August 18th	125
February 5th	75	August 19th	83
February 6th	60	August 24th	195
February 16th	115	September 3rd	60
February 17th	135	September 29th	172
March 2nd	105	September 30th	60
March 9th	130	October 11th	184
March 14th	91	October 30th	133
March 28th	156	November 9th	45
April 6th.....	65	November 10th	40
April 11th	130	November 14th.....	52
April 12th	196	November 15th.....	53
May 8th	155	November 25th.....	194
June 7th	122	December 19th	55
June 10th	125	December 29th	67
June 16th	64	December 31st	132
July 1st	130		

Mr. Osborn reports that the cordial co-operation of the medical profession, the police and Miss Hay and the Sussex 88 V.A.D. has resulted in satisfaction to all concerned, and adds that he has received invaluable help from Messrs. Sinnott, Brown, Walwin, Coleman and Miller.

In addition to calls in the town, it will be noted that there is a considerable number of journeys to outlying areas and the rural area receives the benefit of the Town Ambulance Service.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

A. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Bognor Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is under the control of the West Sussex County Council and a local Medical Practitioner attends fortnightly. There is a Committee of local ladies who render most valuable assistance. The Centre is open every Thursday afternoon at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane School. On alternate Thursdays lectures are given on mothercraft and home nursing.

The total number of attendances during the year was 2,883, an increase of 54 over last year, and there were 152 new cases. At the ante-natal clinic for expectant mothers, the total number of attendances was 95, an increase of one over last year's attendances, and the number of new cases was 40. In addition, two post-natal cases were examined at the clinic.

Maternal Mortality.

There were two deaths from puerperal causes.

B. School Clinics.

A Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre every Tuesday afternoon. Your Medical Officer of Health attends fortnightly, and, if time permits, weekly. During the year 480 children attended the clinic, making 2,526 attendances. Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision and arrangements are made with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A dental clinic is held periodically for the treatment of children with defective teeth. The Ophthalmic Surgeon is a local practitioner and carries out the work by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council. During the year 1938, 106 children received treatment for defective vision, and 48 children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

The routine medical inspection of school children in the elementary schools in the district is carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under the direction of the School Medical Officer of the West Sussex County Council. Under this scheme children are examined at least three times during their school life.

(1) The first examination is made during the year following admission.

(2) The second when the child is between 8 and 9 years as an "intermediate."

(3) And the third between the ages of 12 and 13 as a "leaver."

Any child found suffering from a defect is kept under observation at the appropriate Clinic, and in any case is examined every 6 months at school until the defect is remedied, if possible, and the child's general health is satisfactory. Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects and ear defects, and the cases are referred to special clinics. Parents are notified of the times of inspection and are invited to be present.

A modern Health Centre has now been built in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the new elementary schools, and provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic and Child Welfare Clinics.

Health Education.

Every effort is made in connection with the National Campaign to secure a wider use of the Health Services, either by poster or leaflets distributed in the area.

The children of South Bersted School have, during the year, visited the Town Hall and were addressed by the principal Officers of the Council. They were invited to write essays on the Health Services and prizes were provided by me.

It is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be noted from the records of visits to the Clinics that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

Nutrition Clinic

A Nutrition Clinic is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre fortnightly by your Medical Officer of Health, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition.

During 1938, 88 children attended this clinic, a percentage of which were from the rural area, making 292 attendances.

C. Tuberculosis.

A dispensary is held at the Chapel Street Clinic, Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. The County Tuberculosis Officer attends every week. The County Tuberculosis Officer also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any cases where they desire specialist opinion.

D. Venereal Diseases.

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements by which residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

(i) Worthing Hospital, Lyndhurst Road, Worthing.

Men : Wednesdays 4—5 p.m. ; Fridays 6—7 p.m.

Women : Wednesdays 3—4 p.m. ; Fridays 5—6 p.m.

This clinic will serve persons resident in the eastern part of the county.

(ii) Royal Portsmouth Hospital, Landport, Portsmouth :

Men : Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—12 noon and 5—7 p.m. ;
Wednesdays 4 p.m.

Women : Mondays 3.30—5.30 p.m. ; Wednesdays 2—4 p.m. ;
Fridays 10 a.m.—12 noon.

This clinic will serve persons resident in the western part of the county.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

A. General.

The Bognor Regis District Nursing Association employs six nurses, four of whom carry out general district nursing.

The West Sussex County Council makes a grant to the County Nursing Association for nursing services in connection with child welfare and home visiting of cases of Tuberculosis.

One other nurse, under the direct supervision of the County Nursing Association, attends the Minor Ailments Clinic and carries out duties in connection with the School Medical Service.

B. For Infectious Diseases.

The Local Authority contributes, on a visit basis, to the Bognor Regis District Nursing Association for the provision of home nursing in cases of measles, pneumonia, mumps and whooping cough among all children up to school leaving age.

Under arrangements made by the County Council with the County Nursing Association, special nurses are supplied in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, if required by the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are six schools in the area, which are administered by the West Sussex County Education Committee.

Bognor Regis Westloats Lane Council—4 departments.

Bognor Regis, Lyon Street Council—Junior Mixed and Infants.

Nyewood C. E.—Junior and Infants.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic—Seniors, Juniors and Infants.

South Bersted C.E.—Junior and Infants

Felpham C.E.—Junior and Infants.

The total accommodation, etc., on the 31st December, 1938, was as follows:—

	Accommoda- tion.	No. on Books.
Bognor Council Senior Boys	360	315
Bognor Senior Girls	360	272
Bognor Council Junior Mixed	384	357
Bognor Council Infants	240	235
Bognor Lyon Street Junior Mixed	190	156
Bognor Roman Catholic	200	150
Nyewood C.E.	270	255
South Bersted C.E.	138	103
Felpham C.E.	180	151
TOTALS	2322	1994

Schools outside the urban district attended by children living in Bognor Regis :—

	No. on Books.	Bognor Regis Children.
North Bersted C. School, Mixed	134	33
Pagham C.E. School	136	47
TOTALS	270	80

The Town Water Supply is laid on at all Schools in the Bognor Regis area.

A modern elementary school has been erected at Westloats Lane, and has now been opened. It consists of 4 departments, with a total accommodation for 1,344 children. The senior children from the various schools in the area have been transferred to the Senior Departments of this School.

Nutrition of Schoolchildren.

During 1938, the supervision of the provision of extra nourishment for children suffering from malnutrition, *however slight*, has continued in our elementary schools, including North Bersted and Pagham Schools, which obtain a number of their pupils from the Bognor Regis area.

In Circular 1497 of the Board of Education, dated 5th September, 1934, and addressed to all local education authorities, it is pointed out that "for this purpose they would regard as proper, that children should be selected who showed any symptoms, however slight, of subnormal nutrition."

The following statistics show the number of children recommended for milk, because their physical condition was below normal, but it must be definitely understood that the nutrition in a large proportion of the cases was not due to adverse financial circumstances. Wrong feeding, late hours with insufficient rest, and inherent disability, is responsible for a large number of cases.

It will be noted that there are 2,074 children on the roll, and that 650 of this total would benefit by receiving a supply of milk in school. Of this total of 650 (31%) it was ascertained that 274 were necessitous.

It is noted in the last column that an average of 1,114 bottles of milk are provided daily, which means that, in addition to the 274 free bottles, 840 extra bottles are being purchased, which would seem to indicate that all who would benefit by receiving milk at school are obtaining it.

It must be pointed out that the number of really marked cases of malnutrition is small, as only 17 were found during routine medical inspection, as shown in the table on page 44 but, in addition, there are 71 children who were not presented for routine medical inspection in 1938, making a total of 88 who attended the Nutrition Clinic. (See page 40).

These cases, with others already under observation, are referred to the Nutrition Clinic.

A number of children have been provided with honey through the Bognor Regis and District Children's Care Fund, as again the Fund was fortunate in obtaining a considerable quantity from a gentleman who is deeply interested in the welfare of the children in the district.

CHILDREN RECEIVING OR RECOMMENDED TO RECEIVE MILK

School.	Children on Roll.	Number reported as of subnormal nutrition.	Number of necessitous cases.	Average number of bottles supplied daily.
Bognor Council Senior Boys...	315	93	36	159
Bognor Council Senior Girls...	272	56	32	125
Bognor Council Junr. Mixed...	357	143	73	194
Bognor Council Infants.....	235	61	36	166
Bognor Lyon Street Junior— Mixed	156	37	18	101
Bognor R.C.	150	60	27	95
Nyewood C.E.....	255	74	3	101
South Bersted C.E.	103	45	20	70
Felpham C.E.	151	54	17	49
North Bersted Council	33*	10	7	28
Pagham C.E.	47*	17	5	26
	2,074	650	274	1,114

*Children from Bognor district only.

During the early months of the year, the routine medical inspection in the elementary schools was carried out by your Medical Officer of Health, and children were selected in accordance with the instruction of the Board of Education in age groups as follows :—

- (a) The first examination is carried out during the year the child is admitted as an infant.

(b) The second when the child is between eight and nine years, as an "intermediate."

(c) And the third between the ages of twelve and thirteen, as a "leaver."

At the time of the routine inspection, any other child may be brought forward for special medical examination, as he might enter school, not as an infant, and thereby falling into the first category, but at some other age, perhaps having moved from another part of the country and his medical history being unknown. He is, therefore, presented by the head teacher for examination at the first opportunity.

In addition, a number of children found to be suffering from some general defect, will be presented for examination even if they do not fall within one of the age groups. For instance, a boy aged ten, who was examined when he was eight, would not be due again for routine medical examination until he was twelve, but having been found to be a pre-tubercular child, would be thoroughly examined each year, in school or at the clinic or dispensary, where necessary.

The following is a record of the routine medical inspection carried out during 1938, as far as nutrition is concerned, and is recorded here in order to compare with the figures obtained as the result of the investigation of malnutrition among *all* the schoolchildren, as seen in the table above, compared with the selected number of 617, who were presented for the full routine medical examination.

It should be noted that the total number of children examined was 617, and *includes all children irrespective of financial circumstances.*

Out of this total 116 were excellent, 248 were normal, 236 were slightly sub-normal (which includes all degrees of malnutrition, irrespective of whether it was due to financial circumstances or physical defects), and 17 were bad.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED

during the year in the routine age Groups.

A—Excellent. B—Normal. C—Slightly sub-normal. D—Bad. (T—Total No.)

School.	Totals.				Entrants.				Intermediate.				Leavers.							
	T	A	B	C	D	T	A	B	C	D	T	A	B	C	D					
Bognor Council Senior Boys	62	9	19	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	34	1	8	24	1	28	8	11	8	1
Bognor Council Senior Girls	48	14	11	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	4	6	12	—	26	10	5	10	1
Bognor Council Junior Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bognor Council Infants	42	7	21	13	1	42	7	21	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bognor Lyon St. Junior Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bognor R.C.	46	5	21	17	3	21	3	9	8	1	10	1	4	3	2	15	1	8	6	—
Nvewood C.E.	161	39	69	52	1	75	16	38	20	1	49	11	18	20	—	37	12	13	12	—
South Bersted C.E.	73	13	25	31	4	20	3	5	11	1	32	3	13	13	3	21	7	7	7	—
Felpham C.E.	67	15	29	23	—	24	5	14	5	—	16	1	6	9	—	27	9	9	9	—
North Bersted Council	76	10	36	28	2	32	2	13	17	—	30	4	19	7	—	14	4	4	4	2
Pagham C.E.	42	4	17	18	3	18	1	8	8	1	16	—	6	8	2	8	3	3	2	—
Totals	617	116	248	236	17	232	37	108	82	5	209	25	80	96	8	176	54	60	58	4

BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, *and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.*

Where necessary, fresh milk, and oil and malt are provided, either free or at reduced prices according to the financial circumstances.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

A bath chair and a spinal carriage are available for children who are suffering from crippling defects.

During the last seven years, 6,345 tins of oil and malt, and 11,068 bottles of milk have been supplied, either free or at reduced prices. The committee has been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of honey, eggs, left-off clothing and toys. Arrangements can always be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.

Free milk is now provided in School where recommended cases are found to be necessitous, but sick children not attending School are assisted by the Children's Care Fund.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1938.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- (1) During 1938, 135 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria, the prophylactic used being A.P.T. (Dose 0.1c.c. followed by 0.5c.c. with two weeks interval). This number includes all children attending the elementary schools in the Bognor Regis area, including North Bersted and Pagham, and children of pre-school age who will eventually attend these schools. The number of pre-school children immunised was 13, and the number of school children, 122.

- (2) Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are as follows :—

Year	Number of children immunised
1927	74
1937	1021
Total to end of 1937	1095

- (3) Total immunised to the end of 1938 1,230 children,

(B) TABLES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED.

Table No. 1.

Shows the age incidence of all children inoculated, including those attending school in the Bognor Regis area (including North Bersted and Pagham), and those of pre-school age who will eventually attend these schools. (See also accompanying graph, which shows the extent of 1937 and 1938 immunisation).

Table No. 2.

Shows the age groups of all children, whether living in the Bognor Regis area, or in the rural areas, but attending any of the Bognor Regis schools, but excludes other children of pre-school age.

Table No. 3.

Shows the Ward Distribution of all Bognor Regis children, of all ages, who received treatment.

Table No. 4

Shows the age incidence of all children who were immunised in this area in 1927, and indicates the estimated present age.

(C) CONCLUSIONS.

- (1) It is estimated that 58 % of the present school population has now been immunised against diphtheria.
- (2) It will be seen on Table 3, that a large number of the children immunised last year, as in 1937, are from the North Ward, where the Council house area is situated, and in which the new schools have been erected.
- (3) It may be recorded that not a single clinical case of diphtheria has occurred amongst children who were previously immunised.

B

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937 and 1938

Indicating numbers of children, of both sexes, and all ages who received treatment.

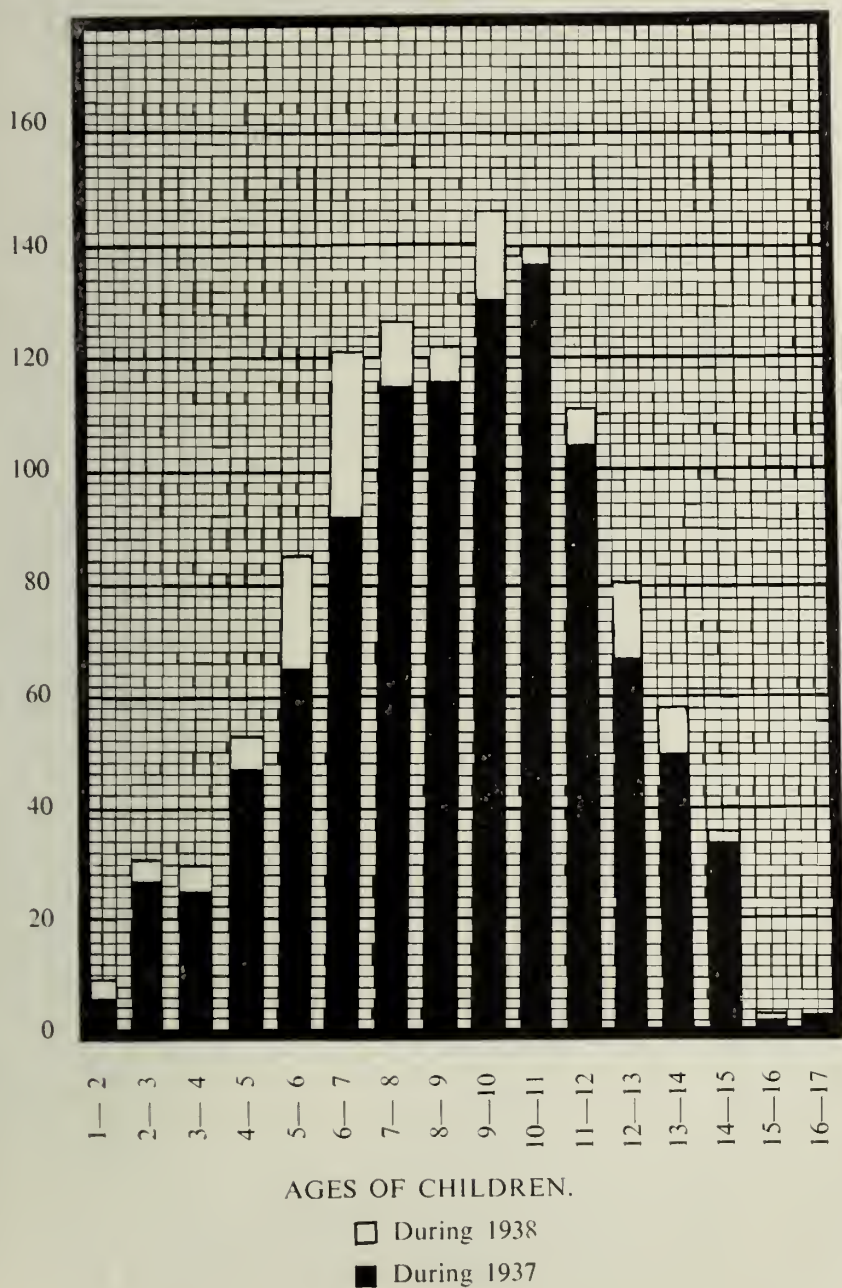


Table No. 1

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1938.

AGE INCIDENCE OF ALL CHILDREN INOCULATED.

	Ages																
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	Totals.
MALES Number inoculated	2	1	1	1	8	16	5	2	9	—	3	3	2	1	1	—	55
FEMALES. Number inoculated	1	3	4	5	12	13	7	4	6	3	4	11	6	1	—	—	80
Grand Total	3	4	5	6	20	29	12	6	15	3	7	14	8	2	1	—	135
Totals attending School	—	—	—	5	20	29	12	6	15	3	7	14	8	2	1	—	122
Totals not attending School	3	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	3	4	5	6	20	29	12	6	15	3	7	14	8	2	1	—	135

Table No. 2. BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT — DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1938.

Age Groups of all Children, whether living in the Bognor Regis area or in the rural areas, but attending any of the undermentioned Schools, who received treatment.

MALES. School.		Ages.											% of Total				
		4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	Totals.	Boys immunised.	
Bognor Council Senior Boys'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15.7	
Bognor Council Junior Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13.7	
Bognor Council Infants'	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13.7	
Bognor Lyon St. Council Jun. Mixed	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7.8	
Bognor R.C.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	
Nyewood C. E.	—	1	8	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	29.4	
South Bersted C.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Felpham C.E.	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5.9	
North Bersted Council	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4.0	
Pagham C.E.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7.8	
Total Boys	1	8	16	5	2	9	—	3	3	2	1	1	—	51			
FEMALES. School.													% of Total				
Bognor Council Senior Girls'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	28.2	
Bognor Council Junior Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11.3	
Bognor Council Infants'	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15.5	
Bognor Lyon St. Council Jun. Mixed	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7.0	
Bognor R.C.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	
Nyewood C.E.	3	4	6	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	28.2	
South Bersted C.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Felpham C.E.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.8	
North Bersted Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	
Pagham C.E.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4.2	
Total Girls	4	12	13	7	4	6	3	4	11	6	1	—	—	71			
Total Boys	1	8	16	5	2	9	—	3	3	2	1	1	—	51			
Grand Totals		5	20	29	12	6	15	3	7	14	8	2	1	—	122		

To which add 9 girls and 4 boys from Urban and Rural areas not attending school at present, but who will normally attend the schools tabulated above

Grand Total .. 135

Table No. 3.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1938.

Ward distribution of children of all ages, who live in the Bognor area, who received treatment.

MALES.		Ages.															% of Ttl.			
Ward.		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	Ttl.	Boys.	
North		1	1	—	1	3	5	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	21	45.7	
East		—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13.0	
West		—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	21.7	
Felpham		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6.5	
Central		—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13.0	
Total Boys	...	1	1	1	1	8	15	3	2	7	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	46		
FEMALES.																				% of Ttl.
Ward.																				Girls.
North		—	2	2	2	4	7	4	2	1	2	1	8	2	1	—	—	38	52.1	
East		—	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	19	26.1	
West		—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	16.4	
Felpham		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.7	
Central		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.7	
Total Girls	...	—	3	3	5	10	14	8	3	6	2	4	9	5	1	—	—	73		
Total Boys		1	1	1	1	8	15	3	2	7	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	46		
Grand Totals		1	4	4	6	18	29	11	5	13	2	6	10	7	2	1	—	119		
To which may be added the 7 boys and 9 girls who reside outside the Bognor Regis area, but																			16	
who attend, or will attend Bognor Schools																			—	
Grand Total																			135	

To which may be added the 7 boys and 9 girls who reside outside the Bognor Regis area, but }
 who attend, or will attend Bognor Schools } 16

Grand Total 135

Table No. 4.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1938.

Age incidence of children who were immunised in this area in 1927, also showing estimated present age.

MALES.	Ages.											Tot.					
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12		12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
Number of children	—	1	1	—	4	3	4	9	7	6	5	7	4	—	—	—	—
Estimated present age	—	(14)	(15)	—	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	—	—	—	—
FEMALES																	
Number of children	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	1
Estimated present age	—	—	—	—	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	—	—	—	(29)
Totals	—	1	1	—	7	4	7	11	10	9	9	8	6	—	—	—	1
																	74

N.B.—There is no history of any clinical cases of diphtheria occurring among these persons since immunisation in 1927.

MIDWIVES.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act.

Nine Midwives residing in this Urban District notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practise in Bognor Regis during the year 1938.

The proportion of confinements in Bognor Regis attended by midwives is fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified. :—

	Total Births notified by Doctors and Midwives.	Notified by Midwives.	Proportion per cent. notified by Midwives.
1926	170	116	68.2
1927	164	123	75.0
1928	170	129	75.0
1929	169	133	79.0
1930	162	135	83.3
1931	166	136	82.0
1932	180	142	79.0
1933	169	123	73.0
1934	171	111	65.0
1935	198	152	76.0
1936	235	188	80.0
1937	247	195	79.1
1938	269	201	74.7

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are three registered Maternity Homes and eight registered Nursing Homes, including the Maternity Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Local Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the public health, in force in the district.

ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS—

<u>With respect to</u>	<u>First Adopted.</u>	<u>Subsequent Revisions.</u>
1. Slaughterhouses	February, 1868.	July, 1925. June, 1927.
2. Common Lodging-houses....	March, 1888.	July, 1935.
3. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid	February, 1868.	March, 1911. September, 1925.
4. New Streets and Buildings	May, 1902.	September, 1909. October, 1912. October, 1925. May, 1934.
5. Tents and Vans	September, 1925.	
6. Houses Let in Lodgings	September, 1925.	
7. Management of a Mortuary	July, 1925.	
8. Offensive Trades	December, 1926.	
9. Transport of Food	August, 1935.	
10. Regulation of Tipping	July, 1937.	
11. Prevention of Slop Water into street gully	May, 1937.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The undermentioned specimens were submitted by the Health Department to Dr. C. J. Harwood Little, for examination during 1938 :—

Specimens.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
1. Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli—			
Throat—1st Report	2	26	28
Subsequent Reports	8	44	52
Nose — 1st Report	11	20	31
Subsequent Reports	11	39	50
Virulence Tests for Diphtheria	—	3	3
2. Specimens for Typhoid Bacilli—			
Blood —1st Report	—	—	—
Faeces—1st Report	1	10	11
Subsequent Reports	—	23	23
3. Other Specimens—			
9 milk samples (for Food Poisoning)	—	9	9
	33	174	207

N.B.—Many other swabs and specimens are submitted privately during the year, and necessary information is transmitted to the Public Health Department.

HOUSING

The total number of houses erected during the year was as follows :—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b))	....	....	187*
(b) With State Assistance (under the Housing Acts :—)			
(1) By the Local Authority	....	....	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	....	....	Nil

*One of these houses (the Caretaker's house at the new Westloats Lane School), was erected with State Assistance but not under the Housing Acts.

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected in the different areas to date.

HOUSING TO 31st December, 1938.

SITUATION.	Built prior to 1.1.38				Built during 1938				Under construction				In prospect.			
	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.
1. Ockley Road	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Hawthorn Road..	13	3	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gravits Lane	—	55	18	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mons Avenue....	—	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Collyer Avenue ..	25	128	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hampshire Ave..	39	32	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Westloats Lane ..	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Westloats Gardens	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Flansham Lane ..	34	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Felpham Road ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. New roads off Collyer Avenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	20
Totals	118	298	18	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	20

The following are particulars specifically requested by the Ministry of Health :

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 333
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1165
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 83
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 426
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 3
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 225
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (1937 notices, 78 ; 1938 notices, 171) 249

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 — PART IV. — OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	18
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	18
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	166
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	74
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1938 :—

Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council.

YEAR.	Act.	TOTALS.												Grand Total.				
		Ockley Road.	Hawthorn Road.	Gravitts Lane.	Mons Avenue.	Collyer Avenue.	Flansham Lane	Felpham Road.	Hampshire Ave.	Westloats Lane	Westloats Gdns.	New roads off Collyer Avenue.	ACTS					
													non-assisted		1919	1923	1925	1936
Houses completed before	(Non-Assisted)																	
1st April, 1925	2*	13*	28†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	43
1st April, 1925	—	3†	19†	51†	—	—	—	5*	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	78
1st April, 1925	—	—	8†	—	24†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	32
Year 1925-6	—	—	—	—	44	{ 42† 2* 12†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44
Year 1926-7	—	—	—	—	24	{ 12† 12*	—	—	8 { 6† 2*	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	66
Year 1927-8	—	—	—	—	5*	—	—	—	35 { 10† 25*	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40
Year 1928-9	—	—	18‡	—	6*	—	—	—	20 { 16† 4*	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44
Year 1929-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8*	11†	18†	—	—	—	37	—	—	37
Years 1930-38	—	—	—	—	50†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 { 8* 12†	—	—	—	—	—	—
In prospect at 31st December, 1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
		2	16	73	51	153	34	5	71	11	18	20	43	78	263	50	20	454
* Parlour	—	2	13	—	—	25	34	5	39	—	—	8	15	5	98	—	8	126
† Non-Parlour	—	—	3	55	51	128	—	—	32	11	18	12	28	73	147	50	12	310
‡ Flats	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18

I am indebted to Miss Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following information which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ending 31st Decem-ber.	Total number of applicants on List (including new applicants in next column).			New applications during Year.		
	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
1926	127	71	198	68	34	102
1927	98	75	173	63	50	113
1928	100	24	124	55	11	66
1929	166	50	216	72	27	99
1930	128	0	128	62	0	62
1931	90	22	112	32	17	49
1932	87	0	87	36	0	36
1933	95	9	104	43	6	49
1934	95	18	113	56	10	66
1935	66	8	74	49	9	58
1936	104	14	118	95	10	105
1937	60	8	68	127	12	139
1938	52	4	56	77	3	80*

N.B.—“Residents” includes persons residing in or near Bognor Regis and having work in Bognor Regis.

“Non-Residents” means persons who have no present connection with Bognor Regis, but who for various reasons wish to come here to live.

* Although there were 80 new applications during the year, some of these persons had either moved, cancelled their applications, or were allotted houses by the 31st December, thus bringing the total number on the list down to 56.

The 56 persons (12 less than in 1937) whose names appeared upon the waiting list at the end of the year gave in their applications the following details of their accommodation :—

Number of Applicants.	At present tenants of houses	Living with Relatives.	Lodgers in district waiting to bring family to district	Living in Rooms.				
				One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms
56	41	1	1	4	6	3	—	—

N.B.—Since going to press the total number now on the waiting list has increased to 74.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This will enable the Public Health Department to make immediate enquiries regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

During 1938, 37 cases were reported. (see page 29).

MILK.

(1) **Quality.**—For ascertaining the quality of milk sold in the district, similar methods have been employed as in other years.

(a) Samples of milk are taken in course of delivery and sent for examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus of Tuberculosis*. The biological (experimental inoculation) test is employed.

(b) Samples are taken by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, of the West Sussex County Council, and submitted to the County Analyst for examination as to whether they conform with the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Sanitary Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

(c) New bacteriological tests for ascertaining the cleanliness of graded milks came into operation on January 1st, 1937, and all milks, both designated and undesignated, with the exception of pasteurised milk, are now submitted to the Methylene Blue Test for cleanliness. Samples of ordinary milk are collected in sterile bottles or in the unopened bottles as from the dairy, and samples of designated milk are collected in unopened bottles and sent by 'bus to Lewes, where they are handed to a messenger from the Laboratory where the examinations are carried out. Pasteurised milk is forwarded in metal cases surrounded by ice and examined as to the number of bacteria present.

(2) **Supervision—**

(a) **Production.**—There are six producers on the register, with approximately 140 cows in milk. Two of these were licensed by the County Council as producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

The Cowsheds are soundly constructed, and are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are inspected at frequent intervals.

(b) **Distribution.**—There are 11 milk retailers on the register. Of these 10 have premises within the district. All of these have dairies which are satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply. In addition, there are 13 registered milk shops (milk sold in bottle). The premises are maintained in a clean and wholesome condition and are frequently inspected.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Under this Order, the following licences were granted during 1938 :—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	One
To bottle and sell Accredited Milk	One
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	Five
To sell Accredited Milk	—
To sell Pasteurised Milk	Two

Results of Examinations of Milk Samples.

1.—For examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus Tuberculosis*.

Undesignated Milks.					
Number of Samples.			Tubercle bacilli present.	Tubercle bacilli absent.	Percentage Tubercular.
Taken	Examined.				
2	Samples from Roundsmen		2	—	2
42	Samples taken in course of delivery to Dairies		37	—	37
44	TOTAL		39	—	39

2.—For examination as to whether genuine.

The following table shows the samples taken by the Inspector under the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act for the West Sussex County Council.

	By County Council.		
	No.	Genuine.	Otherwise.
New Milk	16	16	—

3. For examination as to cleanliness.

In explanation of the classification in the subjoined tables, Tuberculin Tested milk, including Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk, and Accredited milk, when tested in accordance with the prescribed method must not decolourise methylene blue within $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st May to the 31st October ; or within $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st November to the 30th April. The milk must not contain coliform bacillus in 1 100 millilitre.

(a)

No. of samples examined.	Undesignated Milks.					
	Methylene Blue Test.			Coliform Test.		
	Satisfied.	Failed	% satisfactory.	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.
51 (42)	38 (23)	13 (19)	74.5 (54.8)	31 (26)	20 (16)	60.8 (61.9)

Last year's figures are shown in brackets.

(b)

No. of samples examined.	Designated Milks.					
	Methylene Blue Test.			Coliform Test.		
	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested						
14 (15)	13 (13)	1 (2)	92.9 (86.7)	12 (8)	2 (7)	85.7 (53.3)
Accredited						
3 (5)	2 (5)	1 (—)	66.7 (100.0)	3 (2)	— (3)	100.0 (40.0)
17 (20)	15 (18)	2 (2)	88.2 (90.0)	15 (10)	2 (10)	88.2 (50.0)

Last year's figures are shown in brackets.

MEAT.

(a) The inspection of meat is carried out under the provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Butchers are required to give three hours' notice of the intention to slaughter, together with the place and proposed time of slaughter. This is rigidly enforced. The Sanitary Inspector visits the slaughterhouses at the times stated and makes a careful examination of the carcasses and organs. Details of the number of carcasses inspected and the diseased conditions found are given in a later part of this report.

Any diseased meat and organs are at once surrendered, and their destruction at the Refuse Destructor is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

The giving of notices of intention to slaughter by butchers is well carried out on the whole, and the regulations are complied with. The Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, gives power to control hawking of meat by registration of person and premises.

(b) Slaughterhouses.

There is no public slaughterhouse in the district.

There are four private slaughterhouses in use in the district : two of these are Registered Slaughterhouses and two are Licensed Slaughterhouses.

All of these slaughterhouses are badly situated, and three are of an old type, but they are kept in sound repair, and are maintained in a proper and cleanly condition.

There are 17 slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

(c) Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all of the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a cleanly condition. The steps taken to prevent contamination of meat have been (i) to stop the practice of hanging meat outside the shop fronts ; (ii) to require closure of windows where climatic conditions make contamination likely to occur ; and (iii) to insist on meat being properly covered during conveyance through the streets.

OTHER FOODS.

Bakehouses.

There are 18 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness or defective conditions have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Other Places.

Stores and places where food is prepared, particularly the kitchens of restaurants, have been inspected, and have been found in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Ice Cream.

Nineteen samples of ice-cream were taken and sent for examination as to cleanliness, that is, as to the number of bacteria present. These samples were taken during the month of August.

ICE CREAM.

No. of samples examined.	(1) Under 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.		(2) Under 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, including those in column 1.		(3) Over 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.	
	Number.	Percentage of whole.	Number.	Percentage of whole.	Number.	Percentage of whole.
19	4	21	7	37	12	63

Of the 19 samples of ice cream examined, 3 or 16 per cent. satisfied the Coliform Test, and 16 or 84 per cent. failed in this respect.

ADULTERATION, Etc.

The subjoined table shows the samples taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Description.	By County Council.		
	No.	Genuine.	Otherwise.
New Milk	16	16	—
Butter	2	2	—
Cream	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Fine Oatmeal	1	1	—
Sultanas	1	1	—
Table Salt	1	1	—
Currants	1	1	—
Gin	1	1	—
	26	26	—

In addition to the samples taken under the above-named Act, the following were taken by your inspectors, and give some idea of the excellent work they are carrying out.

(1) Ordinary Milk for bacteriological test	51
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk for bacteriological test	14
(3) Accredited Milk for bacteriological test	3
(4) Ice Cream for bacteriological count	19
(5) Ordinary Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli)	44
	131

This gives a grand total of 131 samples taken by officers of this Authority and 26 samples taken by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, on behalf of the West Sussex County Council.

The following is a record of samples taken since 1925 :—

Year.	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content & tubercle bacilli examination.	Ice Cream taken for Bacteriological content.	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.	Total number of Samples taken.
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
				Grand Total	2267

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. H. F. Lea, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer, for the following short report upon the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929 under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent and consists of the under-mentioned parishes. The mains of the Undertaking are extending gradually, and piped supplies are already available in the parishes marked "*" below.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

* Urban District of Bognor Regis, and Parishes of

*Aldingbourne	*Felpham	*Slindon
*Boxgrove	*Ford	*Tangmere
*Barnham	Merston	Tortington
*Binstead	*Middleton	*Walberton
*Climping	N. Mundham	*Yapton
*Eastergate	Oving	
*Eartham	*Pagham	

The total length of mains laid in the area of supply is 112.4 miles, of which .4 mile has been laid in the present year.

Development of the district is steady and continuous, new consumers being added in considerable numbers each year.

The table below shows the progress of the Undertaking and the district generally during the past ten years.

TABLE OF PROGRESS,

Year.	Miles of Mains.	New Services Laid.	Total New Services Laid.	Annual Consumption (gallons).	Average Daily Consumption (gallons)
1929	68.0	430	5593	228,658,000	626,460
1930	74.0	469	6062	250,261,000	685,646
1931	84.1	396	6458	257,279,000	702,948
*1932	86.1	{ S. 352 130	6940	280,600,000	768,767
1933	90.1	647	7587	338,913,000	928,528
1934	94.3	667	8254	311,298,000	852,871
1935	102.7	643	8897	343,438,000	938,355
1936	106.7	640	9537	369,957,000	1,013,581
1937	112.0	636	10,173	397,341,000	1,088,606
1938	112.4	440	10,613	421,448,000	1,157,392

* Acquisition of Slindon Water Company.

S. Services of Slindon Water Company.

The statistical year ends 31st March in each year. The estimated standing population supplied is 35,000 ; the peak population is 60,000.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon re-pumping Station, but this source is not normally in use.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with adequate pumping plant of modern design. The older bucket-type pumps, which were installed at the time the Council acquired the Undertaking in 1929, are now replaced by newer, more compact, centrifugal pumps.

Further pumping and other plant, also alterations to existing plant, are proposed at the Eastergate Station. This work, which will be commenced shortly, will add materially to the flexibility of this station.

The Base-exchange water softening installation has been in use during the whole of the year under review, and has been entirely satisfactory. Water is delivered to the consumer with a total hardness of 7 degrees (Clark), compared with a hardness of approximately 17 degrees (Clark) before treatment.

In addition the water is sterilised before delivery into supply. A close system of bacteriological examination and control ensures the highest standard of purity in this respect.

The Undertaking possesses 3 service reservoirs with capacities as under :—

	Gallons.
Nore Hill, Slindon	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell (not at present in use)	500,000
Slindon	125,000

A typical chemical analysis of the water after softening is given below :—

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Report on the Analysis of a Sample of Water Submitted by the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 4th January, 1939, labelled
" Blended water tap at the Depot, Hawthorn Road," taken by N. Barton.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance—Clear and Bright.

Colour—Normal.

Reaction pH—Neutral 7.3

Electric Conductivity at 20°C.—585

Total Solids dried at 180°C.—39.0

Chlorine in chlorides—7.0

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.42

Hardness : Permanent—0.0

Temporary—10.0

Total—10.0

Metals—Absent.

Free Ammonia—0.0000.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0000.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.

at 80°F.—0.000.

Odour—Nil.

Free Carbonic Acid—1.8

Alkalinity as calcium carbonate
—22.0

Nitrites—Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen— —.

Albuminoid Nitrogen— —.

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml.

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C. — 5.

1 day at 37°C. — 3.

2 days at 37°C. — 3.

The Bacillus Coli

Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.

Bacillus Welchii

(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)

Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.

REPORT.—This sample is clear and bright, of normal colour, neutral in reaction, and free from iron or other metals. The water, of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, and is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity. It is, therefore, considered an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed)

E. V. SUCKLING,

for Drs. Beale and Suckling.

No new sources of public water supply have been obtained during the year, but, with steady growth of the town and housing in the rural area, this matter is receiving consideration.

The extensions to mains will be noted from the tables set out earlier in this report.

It will be noted that all the water is sterilised, modern plant having been installed.

The supply has been generally satisfactory in quality and in quantity and a typical analysis is shown above. The water is controlled by bacteriological examination and reports are available once a week and, apart from minor fluctuations, the results obtained during the year have been generally satisfactory. In addition to the bacteriological control, the results of chemical analyses are available at three-monthly periods, which is immediately increased if essential.

The sterilising plant has an automatic recorder, and duplicate chlorine and sulphur dioxide plants have been installed at Eastergate Pumping Station.

A complete investigation of the health of the staff of the Waterworks Department has been carried out in conjunction with Dr. C. J. Harwood Little, County Bacteriologist, with perfectly satisfactory results.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Lea, the Water Engineer. There has always been complete co-operation between the two departments concerned and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

FIRST AID STATION.

A full report upon the work of the Voluntary Aid Detachment at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee in November 1938, and Miss M. E. Hay, Commandant of the Sussex 88 V.A.D. reported that the station was open from 1st June until the 18th September. During the season, first aid was rendered to 1,082 cases and accidents, and 78 lost children were cared for.

The station is entirely staffed by Miss Hay and her colleagues, and it will be noted that their work tends to increase yearly.

I again wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Hay and her Detachment, and it would be difficult to estimate their true value to the residents and the visitors, as the station is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE, AND SEWERAGE.

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :—

On the East—Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station East of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. Part of the area is still unsewered and although since the date of extension 288 cesspools have been abolished by the construction of sewers in private streets, 191 cesspools have been added during that period. The year under review shows some increase in the number, no cesspools having been abolished and 10 added. The number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished since April, 1933, in this area are shown in the table on the next page.

On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of the extension, no sewers existed, the area being drained to cesspools (165 in number), earth closets, privies and soak-aways. During the year 1933, an automatic lifting station and rising main were constructed, taking sewage from a large estate development on the boundary of the old area, and, in the year 1934, sewers were laid in the Chichester Road and Ivydale Road areas, resulting in the abolition of 116 cesspools. There has been no change in this area during the year, the number of cesspools remaining the same, making the present number 84, compared with 165 at the date of extension. The number of new cesspools constructed and the number abolished since April, 1933, in this area are shown in the table on the next page.

On the West—Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity ;
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of the houses drain to cesspools.

Although 106 cesspools were abolished by the construction of the Aldwick Road Sewer and Private Street Works in Aldwick Gardens during the years 1935-37, a large increase of cesspools is shown in this area as set out below :—

Cesspools on April 1st, 1933	361
“ “ December 31st, 1934	489
“ “ “ “ 1935	539
“ “ “ “ 1936	519
“ “ “ “ 1937	619
“ “ “ “ 1938	649

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND CESSPOOLS ABOLISHED DURING 1938.

	At Jan. 1st.	Abolished.	Added.	Total.
Felpham	213	—	10	223
North Bersted	84	—	—	84
Aldwick	619	—	30	649
	916	—	40	956

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1938—

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS.

	Felpham.	North Bersted and Shripney.	Aldwick.	Total.
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933....	320	165	361	846
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.38	288	120	106	514
	32	45	255	332
PLUS — New cesspools con- structed 1.4.33 to 31.12.38	191	39	394	624
	223	84	649	956

This table shows that, although a large number of cesspools have been abolished by the provision of sewers, mainly in private streets, the present number now shows an increase, because of rapid development in the added areas, particularly in the Aldwick district.

It must be emphasised that Bognor Regis is essentially a seaside health resort and the conditions which exist in the added areas can only be relieved by a modern sewerage scheme.

Surface water sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas. The question of the provision of surface water sewers has received the consideration of the Council, and consulting engineers have been engaged to prepare a scheme. The Council has decided to proceed with a part of the scheme more urgently needed in the Pagham and Aldwick area, and it is hoped that progress will be made with this during 1939.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely four times a year at three-monthly intervals, by two modern cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1939, the two vehicles carried out 3,899 cesspool cleansings in 4,090 journeys. Approximately 4,004,550 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the two vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 20,222 miles. This is an increase of 618 miles over the figure for 1937.

IT HAS BEEN EMPHASISED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS, AND IT IS EMPHASISED AGAIN, THAT HOWEVER EFFICIENTLY THIS WORK IS CARRIED OUT, DRAINAGE BY CESSPOOL MUST ONLY BE CONSIDERED A TEMPORARY MEASURE UNTIL THE SCHEME FOR THE SEWERING OF THE WHOLE OF THE ADDED AREA IS COMPLETED.

COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

It is gratifying to report that the scheme prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons, Consulting Engineers, was commenced in August, 1937 by Messrs. Daniel T. Jackson, Ltd., Barking.

The work is now well in hand and considerable progress has been made in all those areas to which the scheme is applicable.

It will be appreciated that the large number of cesspools have been of considerable concern to your Health Officers and the completion of the Sewerage Scheme will mean a considerable advance in the efficient administration of the town.

Seavenging and Refuse.

The Bye-laws require the provision on all premises of proper galvanised sanitary dustbins.

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor in covered dust carts, viz., four containers drawn by horses and one Scammell unit for use in the Relay Service operated.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are none in this area.

CAMPING SITES.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| (1) | The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938 | 14 |
| (2) | The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936
(None has been issued under the Public Health Act, 1936, but, during 1939, the local authority's Bye-laws will become operable, and it is anticipated that the majority of the existing sites will receive licences. See also page 71). | Nil |
| (3) | The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938 | 1080 |

FACTORIES

There has been little change in the registered factories.

The following is a statement of inspections and action taken as submitted to the Home Office :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1938 for the URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ..	46	6	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power ..	54	25	—
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises).	34	13	—
TOTAL	134	44	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	9	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2.)	1	1	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) { insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	10	8	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences	18	16	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total	41	35	—	—

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses which come under the legal definition of Lodging Houses in Bognor Regis.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

During the summer season, many sites are let for camping, and Bye-laws are in force to regulate the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It has been found that these Bye-laws are inadequate for the purpose, and the Council have obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby Byelaws may be made :—

- (a) prescribing an area within which camping grounds may not be used without the consent of the Council, and
- (b) for the control of all camping grounds within the district.

These Byelaws are in course of preparation, and it is expected that they will be in force during the camping season of 1939.

Offensive Trades.

Under the Bye-laws sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, the following offensive trades are Registered and subject to inspection :—

- a. Fish Fryer.
- b. Rag and Bone Dealer.

There are three fried-fish shops in the town, and there is one rag and bone dealer. These premises have been satisfactory up to the present. No new premises or extension of existing premises can be established for carrying on these trades without the consent of the Council.

Public Mortuary.

Twenty-eight bodies were received at the mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in twenty-four cases.

The Public Mortuary is totally inadequate for the area and a scheme for the provision of a modern mortuary and post-mortem room is still under consideration by the Council.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, but it only presents a vague idea of the large amount of work carried out in the area, especially as the staff is limited —

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

A.—The number and nature of the inspections made during the year 1938 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :		
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	15	
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	65	
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	3	
	—	83
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :		
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	90	
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	160	
	—	250

Total number of houses inspected during the year	333	
--	-----	--

The number of inspections made :

Primary inspections	333	
Revisits	798	
Smoke tests to drains	8	
Water tests to drains	10	
Samples of water for analysis	16	
	—	1165

B.—The number of notices served during the year 1938 (Distinguishing statutory from informal).

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1937		
(Informal 91, Representations 4)	95	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1938	216	
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1938		
(Housing Act, 6, Public Health Acts, 3)	9	
REPRESENTATIONS of unfit houses	3	
	—	323

C.—The result of the service of such notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1938 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1937	78	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1938 which were served during the year 1938	171	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1938, which were outstanding at 31st December, 1937	—	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1938, which were served during the year 1938 (Housing Act 6, Public Health Acts 3)	9	
DEMOLITION ORDERS made (1938 representation)	2	
UNDERTAKINGS accepted (1938 representation)	1	
	—	261
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1938 (for analysis see below)	62	
NOTICES OUTSTANDING—		
Informal	58	
Statutory	—	
Representations	4	
	—	62

Description of the work carried out—		No. of such defects remedied during year :		
Nature of defect or nuisance.	No. of defects found.	By Informal action.	By Formal action.	Total.
Defective chimneys	9	8	—	8
Defective roofs	46	32	6	38
Defective walls	17	12	2	14
Defective or no spouting	27	18	3	21
Dampness	80	47	10	57
Dirty bedrooms	9	6	—	6
Dirty living-rooms	6	5	—	5
Dirty pantries	1	1	—	1
Dirty staircases	2	1	—	1
Dirty bathrooms	1	1	—	1
Defective staircases	1	—	—	—
Defective baluster rails and handrails	1	1	—	1
No handrails	4	2	—	2
Defective floors	35	25	4	29
Defective doors, frames and sills	10	7	3	10
Defective ceiling plaster	14	8	3	11
Defective wall plaster	13	4	6	10
Defective firegrates and stoves	24	17	—	17
Defective window frames	16	9	1	10
Defective window sashes	28	21	2	23
No Pantry	1	—	—	—
Insufficient light and ventilation in dwelling house	11	5	—	5
Defective yard paving	10	7	—	7
No yard paving	12	4	—	4
Insufficient and defective ashbins	67	64	—	64
Defective sinks	4	1	1	2
Defective waste pipes	2	—	1	1
Defective boilers	2	2	—	2
Drains and water closets—				
Obstructed drains	12	12	—	12
Defective drains	17	13	—	13
Insufficient drainage	7	6	—	6
Defective inspection chambers	1	1	—	1
Defective inspection chamber covers	4	4	—	4
No inspection chamber	2	2	—	2
Defective doors of W.C.'s	5	2	1	3
Defective W.C. walls	4	3	—	3
Dirty W.C.'s	1	1	—	1
Defective W.C. Seats	5	3	1	4
Defective or no flushing apparatus	18	15	—	15
Defective soil and ventilating pipes	4	2	—	2
Defective W.C. pans and joints	8	5	1	6
Drains not intercepted	3	3	—	3
Contaminated water supply	15	15	—	15
Drains not ventilated	1	1	—	1

(continued overleaf)

(continued)

Description of the work carried out—		No. of such defects remedied during year :		
Nature of defect or nuisance.	No. of defects found.	By Informal action.	By Formal action.	Total.
Defective drain inlets	12	9	1	10
Wells abolished and Town water laid on	15	15	—	15
Cesspools abolished	—	—	—	—

The above table shows defects in houses capable of remedy at reasonable expense under Housing or Public Health Acts, but does not include defects found at 3 houses which were not capable of remedy at reasonable expense and represented as unfit under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936.

2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A).—Slaughterhouses.

(i)	Number of visits to slaughterhouses	658
(ii)	Informal notices	19
(iii)	Slaughterhouses cleansed and limewashed	4
(iv)	Failure to remove offal, etc.	7
(v)	Other Accumulations	5
(vi)	Other nuisances	4

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex- cluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number in respect of which notice of intention to slaughter was given	62	Nil	217	1745	967
Number inspected	56	Nil	193	1470	928
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	Nil	3	7	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5.4	Nil	1.6	0.6	1.1
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.0

(B).—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i)	Inspections	166
(ii)	Informal notices	24
(iii)	Premises cleansed and limewashed	20
(iv)	Receptacles for waste provided	2
(v)	Premises repaired	9
(vi)	Accumulations removed	4
(vii)	Unsound food surrendered :—	
	Beef	75 lbs.
	Tinned Ham	10 lbs.
	Tongue	6 lbs.
	Rabbits	Eleven
	Liver	4 lbs.

(C).—Other Food Shops and Stores.

(i)	Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
(ii)	Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
(iii)	Premises to be cleansed and limewashed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(iv)	Accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(v)	Yards cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(vi)	Walls repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(vii)	Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(viii)	Receptacles for waste provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(ix)	Unsound food surrendered :—							
	Chickens	...	....	Twelve				
	Ham	....	....	14 lbs.				
	Eggs	....	....	68 dozen				

(D).—Ice Cream Premises.

(i)	Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	143
(ii)	Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(iii)	Utensils and appliances to be cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(iv)	Samples taken for examination for bacterial content	....	....	....	....	....	....	19

(E).—Milk Supply.

(i)	Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	134
(ii)	Informal notices re contraventions	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
(iii)	Contraventions—							
	(a) Limewashing and cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
	(b) Cleanliness of utensils and appliances	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	(c) Other insanitary conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
(iv)	Samples of ordinary milk taken for bacteriological test	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
(v)	Samples of ordinary milk taken for examination for Tubercle bacilli :—							
	(a) Samples from roundsmen	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	(b) Samples from producers in course of delivery to dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
(vi)	Samples of Tuberculin Tested milk taken for bacteriological test	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
(vii)	Samples of Accredited milk taken for bacteriological test	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

3.—(A).—FACTORIES (Mechanical).

(i)	Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
(ii)	Notices							
	(a) Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
	(b) Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	....	0
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with							
	Sanitary accommodation	{						
		insufficient						0
		unsuitable or defective						4
		not separate for sexes						0

(B).—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical).

(i)	Inspections	.....	54
(ii)	Notices		
	(a) Informal	.....	25
	(b) Statutory	.....	0
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—		
	(a) Want of cleanliness	.....	1
	(b) Overcrowding	.....	1
	(c) Unreasonable temperature	.....	0
	(d) Inadequate ventilation	.....	0
	(e) Ineffective drainage of floors	.....	0
	(f) Sanitary Accommodation	{ Insufficient	0
		{ Unsuitable or defective	4
		{ Not separate for sexes	1
	(g) Other offences	.....	18

(C).—FACTORIES (Bakchouses).

(i)	Inspections	.....	34
(ii)	Notices		
	(a) Informal	.....	13
	(b) Statutory	.....	0
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—		
	(a) Want of cleanliness	.....	10
	(b) Overcrowding	.....	0
	(c) Unreasonable temperature	.....	0
	(d) Inadequate ventilation	.....	0
	(e) Sanitary Accommodation	{ Insufficient	0
		{ Unsuitable or defective	2
		{ Not separate for sexes	0
	(f) Other offences	.....	6

4.—WORKPLACES OTHER THAN FACTORIES (Section 46 Public Health Act, 1936).

(i)	Inspections re sanitary accommodation	.....	5
(ii)	Informal notices	.....	1

5.—SHOPS ACT, 1934 (Section 10), Ventilation, Temperature and Sanitary Conveniences.

(i)	Inspections	.....	29
(ii)	Informal notices	.....	5
(iii)	Statutory notices	.....	0
(iv)	Defects and contraventions dealt with—		
	(a) Means of ventilation	{ not provided	0
		{ not maintained	0
	(b) Means for temperature	{ not provided	5
		{ not maintained	0
		{ not provided	1
		{ unsuitable	0
	(c) Sanitary conveniences	{ insufficient	0
		{ not separate for sexes	3
		{ defective	2
(v)	Certificates of exemption granted	.....	0

6.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

(a) Stables.	
(i) Inspections	109
(ii) Notices	15
(iii) Contraventions dealt with—	
(a) Accumulations removed	8
(b) Yards cleansed	4
(c) Stables repaired	2
(d) Obstructed or defective drainage	3
(b) Offensive Trades.	
(i) Inspections	15
(ii) Notices	5
(iii) Contraventions dealt with—	
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed	2
(b) Accumulations removed	1
(c) Refuse bin provided	1
(d) Inadequate ventilation	1
(c) Tents, Vans and Sheds.	
(i) Inspections	26
(ii) Notices	5
(iii) Contraventions dealt with—	
(a) Defective or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	4
(b) No proper water supply	1
(c) Offensive ditch	1
(d) Transport of Food. (Bognor U.D.C. Act 1928)	
(i) Inspections	37
(ii) Notices	3

7—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i) Visits	173
(ii) Action taken—	
(a) Cases enquired into	88
(b) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	76
(c) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable infectious disease	10
(d) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	21
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	55
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	12
(g) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	18
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	1
(i) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	1
(j) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	1
(k) Notices excluding contacts from day schools	24
(l) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools	3
(m) Library books (exposed to infection) destroyed	35
(n) Letters to other Authorities re contacts	31

8.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

(a) Visits	174
(b) Smoke Tests	7
(c) Informal notices	5
(d) Poison laid and/or runs fumigated	148

9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i)	Inspections	6
(ii)	Notices	0

10.—ACCUMULATIONS, etc.

(i)	Inspections	76
(ii)	Notices	21

11.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

(i)	Inspections	174
(ii)	Notices	12

12.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	82
(ii)	Notices	22

13.—OFFENSIVE OR OBSTRUCTED DITCHES.

(i)	Inspections	66
(ii)	Notices	22

14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i)	Inspections	311
(ii)	Notices	23

15.—CESSPOOLS.

(i)	Inspections	60
(ii)	Notices	5

16.—SMOKE.

(i)	Observations	21
(ii)	Notices	0

17.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).

(i)	Observation	4
(ii)	Notices	0

18.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(i)	Inspections	77
(ii)	Number of Council Houses found infested and subsequently disinfested	12
(iii)	Number of other houses found infested. and subsequently disinfested	11

In addition, 7 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. In cases of bad infestation, woodwork, i.e. picture rails, architraves and skirtings, were removed to facilitate spraying. In the case of Council Houses, skirtings and picture rails were not replaced, the walls being made good with cement. This work is carried out by the disinfecting staff of the Public Health Department. *Ris* insecticide and *Zaldecide* were used.

The Council has resolved that the household effects of all families re-housed in Council Houses (whether the presence of vermin was suspected, or not) from unfit houses, should be fumigated with hydrogen cyanide and has entered into a contract with a private company for this purpose. All the effects, except bedding, are fumigated in a sealed van, the bedding being treated by steam at the Council's disinfecting station. No such fumigations were carried out during 1938.

The Housing Manager, who visits all the Council Houses for rent collection, acts in a supervisory capacity and has every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938

The following excellent report has been submitted by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Meteorological Observer.

It will be appreciated that these records occupy a great deal of time. Reports have been prepared for the past sixteen years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, and sunshine will be found in the tables in this report. These tables and notes are prepared from monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office.

Sunshine.

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1938 was 1,723.3 hours, being 37.7 hours below the average of the fifteen years 1924-38. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 4.7 hours and the total number of sun recorded days, 316.

NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1938.

Outstanding features of the year were the mildness of March and November, the deficiency of rainfall in February, March and April and the gales at the beginning and end of June. Mean temperatures for the months of March and November were 3° and 4° respectively above the average. During the three months February, March and April, there was precipitation in measurable amount on 18 days only, and the total rainfall recorded for these three months was 1.28 inches, being 4.64 inches below the 15 years average.

JANUARY.—The first 11 days of the month were cold, thereafter the weather was mild, the mean temperature being 2° above normal. The month was wet with rainfall in measurable amount on 22 days, giving a monthly total of 3.97 inches. Sunshine was deficient, the monthly total of 52.3 hours, being 12.9 hours below the 15 years average, and the number of sunless days (11) unusually high. Ground frosts were recorded on 7 days.

FEBRUARY.—The month was dry. The first 10 days were mild thereafter cold until the 25th, with falls of snow on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th; becoming milder again on the 26th. Sunshine was slightly above and rainfall 1½ inches below average. Ground frosts were recorded on 10 days.

MARCH.—Noteworthy features of the month were its mildness, mean temperature being 3° above average, an unusual prevalence of fog, and the continuance of the dry conditions of February. There was precipitation in measurable amount on 6 days only, giving a monthly total of little over one third of an inch. Excellent sunshine records were secured, giving a daily average of nearly 6 hours.

APRIL.—The deficiency of rainfall of February and March continued throughout April. Precipitation in measurable amount was recorded on 2 days only, viz. .02 on the 2nd and .18 on the 30th, the latter fall being in fact after midnight on the last day of the month. There was no rainfall in measurable amount during any "day" period of the month, viz. during the hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The month is recorded as the driest April on record throughout the country. Mean temperature was below the average.

MAY.—The month was cool and unsettled but on the whole dry until the last 5 days, with frosts on the 8th and 9th. Mean temperature was 2° below the average. A thunder storm occurred at 14 hours on the 30th.

JUNE.—The temperature of the month was normal. Sunshine was slightly deficient, but a daily average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours was recorded. Rain in measurable amount was recorded on 7 days only, giving a monthly total of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, .37 of which fell on the 1st, 27th and 28th. Strong gales also occurred on the latter dates.

JULY.—July was cool, dull and unsettled, mean temperature was 2° below and sunshine 37.8 hours below average. The daily average of sunshine was a little below 6 hours. Although the weather of the month was unsettled, the total rainfall was low, viz. 1.38 inches, .94 of which fell in showers during the first 10 days and .37 during the night of the 27th. A gale was recorded on the 8th. The maximum temperature of the month was 72° on the 31st.

AUGUST.—The month was warm, particularly the first 4 days when maximum temperatures of 80° and 83° were recorded. The temperature was particularly noticeable on the 1st, when the maximum temperature of the day (80°) was recorded at 10.0 a.m. Following the heat of the first 4 days a thunder-storm occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening of the 4th, and thereafter the weather became cooler, particularly on the last 14 days. Further thunder-storms were recorded on the 12th and 20th. Sunshine was slightly below and temperatures slightly above average. The monthly total of rainfall was 2.74 inches, being .44 above average: 2.05 of this total however, being recorded during the night period, viz. 6 p.m. to 10.0 a.m.

SEPTEMBER.—The month was warm and the first 16 days apart from a fall of .29 inch in the evening of the 1st, comparatively dry, thereafter the weather was unsettled with rain mainly in the form of showers on each day except the 29th. The greatest fall of the year (1.01 inches), was recorded during heavy showers on the 26th. The monthly total of rainfall exceeded the average by 1.05 inches. Sunshine was very slightly below the average and temperature slightly above.

OCTOBER.—The unsettled conditions of September continued during the first 9 days of the month, with rainfall daily and gales on the 3rd, 4th and 6th. A bright dry spell occurred from the 18th—25th with good sunshine records, over 9 hours being recorded on the 21st and 24th respectively. Sunshine and temperature were slightly above average.

NOVEMBER.—The month was unsettled and wet, with gales on the 23rd and 25th and very mild, mean temperature being 4° above average and sunshine 17.4 hours below average. A thunder-storm occurred on the 24th with precipitation in the form of sleet.

DECEMBER.—A remarkable month for the district, by reason of the variety of weather experienced, i.e., thunder-storm with hail on the 1st, fog on the 14th 15th and 29th, and snow and severe frost during the period 19th—26th. On the 17th, the lowest temperature in the screen was 43° falling on the 18th to 26° and remaining below freezing point until the 27th. The lowest screen minimum of the period was 19° and the lowest grass min. 15° both on the 21st. The fall of snow commenced on the 19th, measuring 5 inches in depth on the morning of the 20th. Intermittent falls of snow and sleet continued until the 26th, when the temperature rose and the precipitation took the form of rain, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch being recorded. Snow was lying on the ground for the unusually long period for the district of 7 days. Despite these conditions, however, good sunshine records were secured and the monthly total of sunshine slightly exceeded the 15 years average. Mean temperature was 1° below the average.

TABLE I.

AIR PRESSURE AT 9 HOURS.					WIND (9 Hour Observations).									
Year 1938.	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level. + Gravity at Lat. 45° Inches.	Difference from Average of fifteen years 1924-1938. Inches.	Highest adjusted reading. Inches.	Date.	Lowest adjusted reading. Inches.	Date.	Number of times observed to be blowing from :—							
							N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	29.938	—,081	30.594	23rd	28.900	9th	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	17
February	30.276	+ ,259	30.584	11th	29.642	1st	0	14	0	3	0	5	0	6
March	30.304	+ ,342	30.740	4th	29.812	21st	0	6	0	3	0	10	0	12
April	30.312	+ ,399	30.744	11th	29.978	30th	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	8
May	29.972	+ ,006	30.300	11th	29.530	28th	0	11	0	5	0	12	0	3
June	30.084	+ ,069	30.376	16th	29.660	29th	0	6	0	3	0	10	0	11
July	29.980	+ ,001	30.244	18th	29.722	5th	0	3	0	2	0	10	0	16
August	29.990	—,020	30.232	1st	29.640	19th	2	9	1	4	1	4	6	4
September	30.014	+ ,005	30.300	11th	29.628	20th	0	8	0	1	0	13	0	8
October	29.924	—,028	30.332	20th	29.368	4th	0	7	0	2	0	8	0	14
November	29.872	—,030	30.422	15th	29.108	23rd	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	15
December	29.880	—,087	30.424	26th	29.338	10th	0	11	0	2	0	11	0	7
Average for the Year.	30.046	+ ,020	—	—	—	Totals	2	102	1	29	1	103	6	121

TABLE II.

Temperature in Shade—Degrees Fahr										Sub- Soil	On Grass	Frost						
Year 1938.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of fifteen years 1924—1938	Maximum.			Minimum.			Aver. Temp at 4ft below Grass at 9 a.m.	Lowest Date	No. of times 30.4 & under in screen Ditto on Grass.					
					Highest		Lowest		Highest					Lowest				
					Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date	Temperature	Date				Temperature	Date			
Jan.	48.0	40.0	44.0	+2.0°	52	12, 24 & 28 10th & 12th	36	3rd	47°	21st	32°	3rd & 4th	46°	25° on 8th	25° on 12th & 25th	0	7	
Feb.	45.0	37.0	41.0	Nil	53	30th	35	15th	45°	4th & 5th 28th & 30th	31°	18th	46°	25°	22° on 7th	22° on 7th	0	10
March	52.0	41.0	46.5	+3.0°	61	6th & 7th	49	9th & 18th	50°	2nd	32°	18th	51°	25° on 18th	25° on 18th	2	10	
April	53.0	39.0	46.0	-1.0°	64	23rd	51	2nd, 3rd and 8th	46°	15th	33°	8th	52°	27° on 8th	27° on 8th	0	2	
May	57.0	45.0	51.0	-2.0°	65				52°									
June	63.0	53.0	58.0	Nil	71	15th	57°	1st and 3rd	60°	24th	47°	11th	56°	41° on 11th & 21st	41° on 11th & 21st	0	0	
July	65.0	55.0	60.0	-2.0°	72	31st	58°	8th	61°	30th & 31st	47°	2nd	58°	42° on 1st & 2nd	42° on 1st & 2nd	0	0	
August	69.0	56.0	62.5	+0.5°	83	2rd & 3rd	60°	22nd	64°	1st	49°	31st	62°	40° on 30th	40° on 30th	0	0	
Sept.	65.0	54.0	59.5	+0.5°	77	12th	55°	30th	62°	24th	46°	3rd & 5th	60°	37° on 3rd	37° on 3rd	0	0	
October	58.0	48.0	53.0	+0.5°	64	1st	48°	27th	57°	13th	37°	25th	58°	32° on 25th	32° on 25th	0	0	
Nov.	55.0	46.0	50.5	+4.0°	59°	5th, 13th and 14th	48°	21st	57°	13th	34°	27th	55°	30° on 27th	30° on 27th	0	1	
Dec.	45.0	37.0	41.0	-1.0°	54°	4th 11th and 14th	27°	19th and 20th	50°	12th	19°	21st	51°	15° on 21st	15° on 21st	8	11	
Average for the year	56.0	46.0	51.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.5°	—	—	Totals 10 51		

TABLE III.

Year 1938.	Humidity.		Rainfall—Waterloo Square.			
	Average Temperature at 9 a.m. of :		Monthly Totals, Inches.		Difference from average of fifteen years 1924-1938	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more.
	Dry Bulb Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb. Degrees Fahr.	Day 9 hr. to 17 hr.	Night 17 hr. to 9 hr.		
January ..	43.5	42.2	1.20	2.77	+ .77	22
February ..	41.1	39.3	.34	.36	- 1.51	10
March ..	47.6	45.2	.11	.27	-1.17	6
April ..	47.5	43.4	Trace.	.20	-1.96	2
May ..	51.8	48.3	.94	.69	- .57	11
June ..	59.4	55.0	.29	.15	-1.32	7
July ..	60.2	56.6	.60	.78	- .64	10
August ..	62.8	59.1	.69	2.05	+ .44	11
September ..	59.2	56.4	1.67	2.07	+ 1.05	15
October ..	54.4	51.4	1.30	2.08	+ .05	19
November ..	51.6	49.9	.67	3.01	- .12	19
December ..	41.8	40.3	.69	2.37	- .38	21
Year's Average ..	51.7	48.9	—	—	—5.36	—
Totals ..	—	—	8.5	16.8	—	153
				25.30		112

TABLE IV.

Bright Sunshine.					
Year 1938	Totals : hours and tenths	Difference from average of fifteen years 1924—1938	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest Days.	
				Date	Hours
January	52.3	—12.9	20	29th	6.5
February	89.3	+ 3.4	20	24th	8.9
March	181.2	+30.1	30	19th	10.7
April	187.6	+26.0	29	10th	11.7
May	184.4	—27.3	30	21st	14.0
June	222.7	—12.5	30	21st	14.8
July	185.5	—37.8	31	13th	13.3
August	198.7	—11.8	30	3rd	12.4
September	161.6	— 4.9	28	2nd	11.4
October	144.0	+24.8	26	21st	9.4
November	52.0	—17.4	21	22nd	6.8
December	64.0	+ 2.6	21	3rd	7.4
Total	1723.3	—37.7	316	—	—

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